BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents *will not* correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

CORRECTED VERSION*

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C12Q 1/68, C12N 15/12

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/10535

(43) International Publication Date: 4 March 1999 (04.03.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/17283

(22) International Filing Date: 21 August 1998 (21.08.98)

(30) Priority Data:
60/056,861 22 August 1997 (22.08.97) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: YALE UNIVERSITY [US/US]; 451 College Street, New Haven, CT 06520 (US).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: LIU, Meng [CN/US]; Apartment 7C, 564 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511 (US). BASKARAN, Namadev [IN/US]; 750 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, CT 06511 (US). WEISSMAN, Sherman, M. [US/US]; 459 Saint Ronan Street, New Haven, CT 06511 (US).

(74) Agent: ADLER, Reid, G.; Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 (US).

(81) Designated States: AU, CA, IL, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: A PROCESS TO STUDY CHANGES IN GENE EXPRESSION IN STEM CELLS

(57) Abstract

The present invention includes a method to identify stem cell genes that are differentially expressed in stem cells at various stages of differentiation when compared to undifferentiated stem cells by preparing a gene expression profile of a stem cell population and comparing the profile to a profile prepared from stem cells at different stages of differentiation, thereby identifying cDNA species, and therefore genes, which are expressed. The present invention also includes methods to identify a therapeutic agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation, proliferation and/or survival of stem cells.

*(Referred to in PCT Gazette No. 22/1999, Section II)

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

A PROCESS TO STUDY CHANGES IN GENE EXPRESSION IN STEM CELLS

Technical Field

This invention relates to compositions and methods useful to identify agents that modulate the expression of at least one gene associated with the differentiation, proliferation, dedication and/or survival of stem cells.

Background of the Invention

The identification of genes associated with development and differentiation of cells is an important step for advancing our understanding of hematopoiesis, the differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells into erythrocytes, monocytes, platelets and polymorphonuclear white blood cells or granulocytes. The identification of genes associated with hematopoiesis is also an important step for advancing the development of therapeutic agents which modulate, promote or interfere with the differentiation of stem cells.

Hematopoietic stem cells derive from bone marrow stem cells. The bone marrow stem cells ultimately differentiate into the hematopoietic stem cells, which are responsible for the lymphoid, myeloid and erythroid lineages, and stromal stem cells, which differentiate into fibroblasts, osteoblasts, smooth muscle cells, stromal cells and adipocytes (STEWART SELL, IMMUNOLOGY, IMMUNOPATHOLOGY & IMMUNITY, 5th ed. 39-42 Stamford, CT, 1996). The lymphoid lineage, comprising B-cells and T-cells, provides for the production of antibodies, regulation of the cellular immune system, detection of foreign agents in the blood, detection of cells foreign to the host, and the like. The myeloid lineage, which includes monocytes, granulocytes, megakaryocytes as well as others cells, monitors for the presence of foreign bodies in the blood stream, provides protection against neoplastic cells, scavenges foreign materials in the blood stream,

produces platelets and the like. The erythroid lineage provides the red blood cells which act as oxygen carriers.

Hematopoietic stem cells differentiate as a result from their interaction with growth factors such as interleukins (ILs), lymphokines, colony-stimulating factors (CSFs), erythropoietin (epo), and stem cell factor (SCF). Each of these growth factors have multiple actions that are not necessarily limited to the hematopoietic system (ROBERT A. MEYERS, ED., MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY: A COMPREHENSIVE DESK REFERENCE, 392-6, New York, 1995). Proliferation, differentiation and survival of immature hematopoietic progenitor cells are sustained by hematopoietic growth factors (hemopoietins). These growth factors also influence the survival and function of mature blood cells. The kinetics of hematopoiesis vary depending on cell type, and their life span may be as little as 6-12 hours to as much as months or years. As a result, the daily renewal of certain lymphocyte progenitors may be substantially lower than that of leukocytic progenitors. The most primitive cells, pluripotent stem cells (PSCs), have high self-renewal capacity (Nathan, 818-821; Saito, *Recent trends in research on differentiation of hematopoietic cells and lymphokines*, Hum. Cell. 5(1): 54 (1992)).

Growth factors are responsible for differentiating the hematopoietic stem cell into either the hemocytoblast, which is the progenitor cell of erythrocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes and platelets, and lymphoid stem cells, which are progenitors to T cells and B cells. SELL, 41. These circulating blood cells are products of terminal differentiation of recognizable precursors (*e.g.*, erythroblasts, mono-myeloblasts and megakaryoblasts, to name but a few). The terminal differentiation of these recognizable precursors may occur exclusively in the marrow cavities of the axial skeleton, with some extension into the proximal femora and humeri (David G. Nathan, *Hematologic Diseases*, IN CECIL TEXTBOOK OF MEDICINE 20th ed., 817, Philadelphia, 1996). White blood cell (WBC) nomenclature may be divided into two major populations on the basis of the form of their nuclei: single nuclei (mononuclear or "round cells") or segmented nuclei (polymorphonuclear).

In human medicine, the ability to initiate and regulate hematopoiesis is of great importance (McCune *et al.*,*The SCID-hu mouse: murine model for the analysis of human hematolymphoid differentiation and function*, Science 241: 1632(1988)). A variety of diseases and immune disorders, including malignancies, appear to be related to disruptions within the lympho-hematopoietic system. Many of these disorders could be alleviated and/or cured by repopulating the hematopoietic system with progenitor cells, which when triggered to differentiate would overcome the patient's deficiency. In humans, a current replacement therapy is bone marrow transplantation. This type of therapy, however, is both painful (for donor and recipient) because of involvement of invasive procedures and can offer severe complications to the recipient, particularly when the graft is allogeneic and Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD) results. Therefore, the risk of GVHD restricts the use of bone marrow transplantation to patients with otherwise fatal diseases. A potentially more exciting alternative therapy for hematopoietic disorders is the treatment of patients with reagents that regulate the proliferation and differentiation of stem cells (Lawman *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,650,299 (1997)).

There is also a strong interest in the development of procedures to produce large numbers of the human hematopoietic stem cell. This will allow for identification of growth factors associated with its self regeneration. Additionally, there may be as yet undiscovered growth factors associated (1) with the early steps of dedication of the stem cell to a particular lineage; (2) the prevention of such dedication; and (3) the negative control of stem cell proliferation. Availability of large numbers of stem cells would be extremely useful in bone marrow transplantation, as well as transplantation of other organs in association with the transplantation of bone marrow.

An *in vitro* system that permits determination of what agents induce differentiation or proliferation of progenitor cells within a hematopoietic cell population would have many applications. For example, controlled production of red blood cells would permit the *in vitro* production of red blood cell units for clinical replacement (transfusion) therapy. As is well known, transfused red cells are used in the treatment of anemia following elective surgery, in cases of traumatic blood loss, and in the supportive care of, *e.g.*, cancer patients. Similarly, controlled production of platelets would permit

the *in vitro* production of platelets for platelet transfusion therapy, which may be used in cancer patients with thrombocytopenia caused by chemotherapy. For both red cells and platelets, current volunteer donor pools are accompanied by the risk of infectious contamination, and availability of an adequate supply can be limited. Determination of such compounds would lend itself to developing methods of controlled *in vitro* production of specified lineage of mature blood cells to circumvent these problems (Palsson *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,635,386 (1997)).

Alternatively, agents could be isolated that selectively deplete a particular lineage of cells from within a hematopoietic cell population and can similarly confer important advantages. For example, production of stem cells and myeloid cells while selectively depleting T-cells from a bone marrow cell population could be very important for the management of patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Since the major reservoir of HIV is the pool of mature T-cells, selective eradication of the mature T-cells from a hematopoietic cell mass collected from a patient has considerable potential therapeutic benefit. If one could selectively remove all the mature T-cells from within an HIV infected bone marrow cell population while maintaining viable stem cells, the T-cell depleted bone marrow sample could then be used to "rescue" the patient following hematolymphoid ablation and autologous bone marrow transplantation. Although there are reports of the isolation of progenitor cells (see, *e.g.*, Tsukamoto *et al.*, (1991) as representative) such techniques are distinct from the selective removal of T-cells from a hematopoietic tissue culture (Palsson *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,635,386 (1997)).

Summary of the Invention

While the differentiation of stem cells has been the subject of intense study, little is known about the global transcriptional response of stem cells during cell hematopoiesis. The present inventors have devised an approach to systematically assess the transcriptional regulation of stem cells during hematopoiesis as well as methods for the identification of agents that modulate the expression of at least one gene associated with hematopoiesis.

The present invention includes a method to identify stem cell genes that are differentially expressed in stem cells at various stages of differentiation when compared to undifferentiated stem cells by preparing a gene expression profile of a stem cell population and comparing the profile to a profile prepared from stem cells at different stages of differentiation, thereby identifying cDNA species, and therefore genes, which are expressed.

The present invention further includes a method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population, comprising the steps of preparing a first gene expression profile of an undifferentiated stem cell population, preparing a second gene expression profile of a stem cell population at a defined stage of differentiation, treating said undifferentiated stem cell population with the agent, preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated stem cell population, and comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles. Comparison of the three gene expression profiles for RNA species as represented by cDNA fragments that are differentially expressed upon addition of the agent to the undifferentiated stem cell population identifies agents that modulate the expression of at least one gene in undifferentiated stem cells that is associated with stem cell differentiation.

Another aspect of the invention is a composition comprising a grouping of nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments affixed to a solid support. The nucleic acids affixed to the solid support correspond to one or more genes whose expression levels are modulated during stem cell differentiation.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 Figure 1 is an autoradiogram of the gene expression profiles generated from cDNAs made with RNA isolated from Lin^+, LRH, LRH48 and LRBRH cells. All possible 12 anchoring oligo d(T)n1, n2 were used to generate a complete expression profile for the enzyme *Cla*I.

Modes of Carrying Out the Invention

General Description

The differentiation of stem cells during the process of hematopoiesis is a subject of primary importance in view of the need to find ways to modulate the stem cell differentiation process. One means of characterizing the process of hematopoiesis is to measure the ability of stem cells to synthesize specific RNA during stem cell differentiation.

The following discussion presents a general description of the invention as well definitions for certain terms used herein.

Definitions

The term "stem cells" as used herein, refers to both hematopoietic stem cells and bone marrow stem cells, and includes totipotent cells which serve as progenitors of neoplastic transformation. The term "hematopoietic stem cells" refers to stem cells which differentiate into erythrocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, and platelets. The putative human hematopoietic stem cell may express the cell surface antigen CD34.

The term "hematopoiesis " as used herein, refers to the process by which stem cells differentiate into blood cells, including erythrocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, and platelets.

The term "blood cell", as used herein, refers to all blood cell types derived from the process of hematopoiesis (see STEWART SELL, *IMMUNOLOGY, IMMUNOPATHOLOGY & IMMUNITY*, 5th ed. 39-42, Stamford, CT, 1996)

The term "solid support", as used herein, refers to any support to which nucleic acids can be bound or immobilized, including nitrocellulose, nylon, glass, other solid supports which are positively charged and nanochannel glass arrays disclosed by Beattie (WO 95/1175).

The term "gene expression profile", also referred to as a "differential expression profile" or "expression profile" refers to any representation of the expression level of at

least one mRNA species in a cell sample or population. For instance, a gene expression profile can refer to an autoradiograph of labeled cDNA fragments produced from total cellular mRNA separated on the basis of size by known procedures. Such procedures include slab gel electrophoresis, capillary gene electrophoresis, high performance liquid chromatography, and the like. Digitized representations of scanned electrophoresis gels are also included as are two and three dimensional representations of the digitized data.

While a gene expression profile encompasses a representation of the expression level of at least one mRNA species, in practice, the typical gene expression profile represents the expression level of multiple mRNA species. For instance, a gene expression profile useful in the methods and compositions disclosed herein represents the expression levels of at least about 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 , 150, 200, 300, 500, 1000 or more preferably, substantially all of the detectable mRNA species in a cell sample or population. Particularly preferred are gene expression profiles or arrays affixed to a solid support that contain a sufficient representative number of mRNA species whose expression levels are modulated under the relevant infection, disease, screening, treatment or other experimental conditions. In some instances a sufficient representative number of such mRNA species will be about 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 50-75 or 100.

Gene expression profiles can be produced by any means known in the art, including, but not limited to the methods disclosed by: Prashar et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:659-663; Liang et al. (1992) *Science* 257:967-971; Ivanova et al. (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:2954-2958; Guilfoyl et al. (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(9):1854-1858; Chee et al. (1996) *Science* 274:610-614; Velculescu et al. (1995) *Science* 270:484-487; Fischer et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92(12):5331-5335; and Kato (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23(18):3685-3690.

As an example, gene expression profiles are made to identify one or more genes whose expression levels are modulated during the process of stem cell differentiation. The assaying of the modulation of gene expression via the production of a gene expression profile generally involves the production of cDNA from polyA$^+$ RNA (mRNA) isolated from stem cells as described below.

Stem cells are harvested or isolated by any technique known in the art. One of the most versatile ways to separate hematopoietic cells is by use of flow cytometry, where the particles, *i.e,*. cells, can be detected by fluorescence or light scattering. The source of the cells may be any source which is convenient. Thus, various tissues, organs, fluids, or the like may be the source of the cellular mixtures. Of particular interest are bone marrow and peripheral blood, although other lymphoid tissues are also of interest, such as spleen, thymus, and lymph node (see Sasaki *et al.,* U.S. Patent No. 5,466,572 and Fei *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,635,387).

Cells of interest will usually be detected and separated by virtue of surface membrane proteins which are characteristic of the cells. For example, CD34 is a marker for immature hematopoietic cells. Markers for dedicated cells may include CD 10, CD19, CD20, and sIg for B cells, CD 15 for granulocytes, CD 16 and CD33 for myeloid cells, CD 14 for monocytes, CD41 for megakaryocytes, CD38 for lineage dedicated cells, CD3, CD4, CD7, CD8 and T cell receptor (TCR) for T cells, Thy-1 for progenitor cells, glycophorin for erythroid progenitors and CD71 for activated T cells. In isolating early progenitors, one may divide a CD34 positive enriched fraction into lineage (Lin) negative, e.g. CD2 - , CD 14 - , CD15 - , CD16 - , CD10 - , CD19 - , CD33 - and glycophorin A - , fractions by negatively selecting for markers expressed on lineage committed cells, Thy-1 positive fractions, or into CD38 negative fractions to provide a composition substantially enriched for early progenitor cells. Other markers of interest include V alpha and V beta chains of the T-cell receptor (Sasaki *et al.,* U. S. Patent No. 5,466,572 (1995)).

After isolation of the appropriate stem cells, total cellular mRNA is isolated from the cell sample. mRNAs are isolated from cells by any one of a variety of techniques. Numerous techniques are well known (*see e..*, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Approach*, Cold Spring harbor Press, NY, 1987; Ausbel et., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Co. NY, 1995). In general, these techniques first lyse the cells and then enrich for or purify RNA. In one such protocol, cells are lysed in a Tris-buffered solution containing SDS. The lysate is extracted with phenol/chloroform, and nucleic acids precipitated. The mRNAs may be purified from

crude preparations of nucleic acids or from total RNA by chromatography, such as binding and elution from oligo(dT)-cellulose or poly(U)-Sepharose®. However, purification of poly(A)-containing RNA is not a requirement. As stated above, other protocols and methods for isolation of RNAs may be substituted.

The mRNAs are reverse transcribed using an RNA-directed DNA polymerase, such as reverse transcriptase isolated from AMV, MoMuLV or recombinantly produced. Many commercial sources of enzyme are available (*e.g.* Pharmacia, New England Biolabs, Stratagene Cloning Systems). Suitable buffers., cofactors, and conditions are well known and supplied by manufacturers (*see also*, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: a laboratory manual*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory; and Ausbel *et al.*, (1987) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing and Wiley-Interscience, N.Y.).

Various oligonucleotides are used in the production of cDNA. In particular, the methods utilize oligonucleotide primers for cDNA synthesis, adapters, and primers for amplification. Oligonucleotides are generally synthesized so single strands by standard chemistry techniques, including automated synthesis. Oligonucleotides are subsequently de-protected and may be purified by precipitation with ethanol, chromatographed using a sized or reversed-phase column, denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), or other suitable method. In addition, within certain preferred embodiments, a functional group, such as biotin, is incorporated preferably at the 5' or 3' terminal nucleotide. A biotinylated oligonucleotide may be synthesized using pre-coupled nucleotides, or alternatively, biotin may be conjugated to the oligonucleotide using standard chemical reactions. Other functional groups, such as florescent dyes, radioactive molecules, digoxigenin, and the like, may also be incorporated.

Partially-double stranded adaptors are formed from single stranded oligonucleotides by annealing complementary single-stranded oligonucleotides that are chemically synthesized or by enzymatic synthesis. Following synthesis of each strand, the two oligonucleotide strands are mixed together in a buffered salt solution (*e.g.*, 1 M NaCl, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH.8.0, 10 mM EDTA) or in a buffered solution containing Mg^{+2} (*e.g.*,

10 mM $MgCl_2$) and annealed by heating to high temperature and slow cooling to room temperature.

The oligonucleotide primer that primes first strand DNA synthesis may comprise a 5' sequence incapable of hybridizing to a polyA tail of the mRNAs, and a 3' sequence that hybridizes to a portion of the polyA tail of the mRNAs and at least one non-polyA nucleotide immediately upstream of the polyA tail. The 5' sequence is preferably a sufficient length that can serve as a primer for amplification. The 5' sequence also preferably has an average G+C content and does not contain large palindromic sequence; some palindromes, such as a recognition sequence for a restriction enzyme, may be acceptable. Examples of suitable 5' sequences are CTCTCAAGGATCTACCGCT (SEQ ID No. _____), CAGGGTAGACGACGCTACGC (SEQ ID No. ____), and TAATACCGCGCCACATAGCA (SEQ ID No. ____)

The 5' sequence is joined to a 3' sequence comprising sequence that hybridizes to a portion of the polyA tail of mRNAs and at least one non-polyA nucleotide immediately upstream. Although the polyA-hybridizing sequence is typically a homopolymer of dT or dU, it need only contain a sufficient number of dT or dU bases to hybridize to polyA under the conditions employed. Both oligo-dT and oligo-dU primers have been used and give comparable results. Thus, other bases may be interspersed or concentrated, as long as hybridization is not impeded. Typically, 12 to 18 bases or 12 to 30 bases of dT or dU will be used. However, as one skilled in the art appreciates, the length need only be sufficient to obtain hybridization. The non-poly A^+ nucleotide is A, C, or G, or a nucleotide derivative, such as inosinate. If one non-polyA nucleotide is used, then three oligonucleotide primers are needed to hybridize to all mRNAs. If two non-polyA nucleotides are used, then 12 primers are needed to hybridize to all mRNAs (AA, AC, AG, AT, CA, CC, CG, CT, GA, GC, GG, GT). If three non-poly A nucleotides are used then 48 primers are needed (3 X 4 X 4). Although there is no theoretical upper limit on the number of non-polyA nucleotides, practical considerations make the use of one or two non-polyA nucleotides preferable.

For cDNA synthesis, the mRNAs are either subdivided into three (if one non-polyA nucleotide is used) or 12 (if two non-polyA nucleotides are used) fractions, each

containing a single oligonucleotide primer, or the primers may be pooled and contacted with a mRNA preparation. Other subdivisions may alternatively be used. Briefly, first strand cDNA is initiated from the oligonucleotide primer by reverse transcriptase (RTase). As noted above, RASE may be obtained from numerous sources and protocols are well known. Second strand synthesis may be performed by RASE (Gubler and Hoffman, *Gene* 25: 263, 1983), which also has a DNA-directed DNA polymerase activity, with or without a specific primer, by DNA polymerase 1 in conjunction with RNaseH and DNA ligase, or other equivalent methods. The double-stranded cDNA is generally treated by phenol:chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation to remove protein and free nucleotides.

Double-stranded cDNA is subsequently digested with an agent that cleaves in a sequence-specific manner. Such cleaving agents include restriction enzymes, chemical cleaving agents, triple helix, and any other cleaving agent available. Restriction enzyme digestion is preferred; enzymes that are relatively infrequent cutters (*e.g.*, ≥ 5 bp recognition site) are preferred and those that leave overhanging ends are especially preferred. A restriction enzyme with a six base pair recognition site cuts approximately 8% of cDNAs, so that approximately 12 such restriction enzymes should be needed to digest every cDNA at least once. By using 30 restriction enzymes, digestion of every cDNA is assured.

The adapters for use in the present invention are designed such that the two strands are only partially complementary and only one of the nucleic acid strands that the adapter is ligated to can be amplified. Thus, the adapter is partially double-stranded (*i.e.*, comprising two partially hybridized nucleic acid strands), wherein portions of the two strands are non-complementary to each other and portions of the two strands are complementary to each other. Conceptually, the adapter may be "Y-shaped" or "bubble-shaped." When the 5' region is non-paired, the 3' end of other strand cannot be extended by a polymerase to make a complementary copy. The ligated adapter can also be blocked at the 3' end to eliminate extension during subsequent amplifications. Blocking groups include dideoxynucleotides and other available blocking agents. In this type of adapter ("Y-shaped"), the non-complementary portion of the upper strand of the adapters is

preferably a length that can serve as a primer for amplification. As noted above, the non-complementary portion of the lower strand need only be one base, however, a longer sequence is preferable (*e.g.*, 3 to 20 bases; 3 to 15 bases; 5 to 15 bases, or 14 to 24 bases. The complementary portion of the adapter should be long enough to form a duplex under conditions of ligation.

For "bubble-shaped" adapters, the non-complementary portion of the upper strands is preferably a length that can serve as a primer for amplification. Thus, this portion is preferably 15 to 30 bases. Alternatively, the adapter can have a structure similar to the Y-shaped adapter, but has a 3' end that contains a moiety that a DNA polymerase cannot extend from.

Amplification primers are also used in the present invention. Two different amplification steps are performed in the preferred aspect. In the first, the 3' end (referenced to mRNA) of double stranded cDNA that has been cleaved and ligated with an adapter is amplified. For this amplification, either a single primer or a primer pair is used. The sequence of the single primer comprises at least a portion of the 5' sequence of the oligonucleotide primer used for first strand cDNA synthesis. The portion need only be long enough to serve as an amplification primer. The primer pair consists of a first primer whose sequence comprises at least a portion of the 5' sequence of the oligonucleotide primer as described above; and a second primer whose sequence comprises at least a portion of the sequence of one strand of the adapter in the non-complementary portion. The primer will generally contain all the sequence of the non-complementary potion, but may contain less of the sequence, especially when the non-complementary portion is very long, or more of the sequence, especially when the non-complementary portion is very short. In some embodiments, the primer will contain sequence of the complementary portion, as long as that sequence does not appreciably hybridize to the other strand of the adapter under the amplification conditions employed. For example, in one embodiment, the primer sequence comprises four bases of the complementary region to yield a 19 base primer, and amplification cycles are performed at 56°C (annealing temperature), 72°C (extension temperature), and 94°C (denaturation temperature). In another embodiment, the primer is 25 bases long and has 10 bases of

sequence in the complementary portion. Amplification cycles for this primer are performed at 68°C (annealing and extension temperature) and 94°C (denaturation temperature). By using these longer primers, the specificity of priming is increased.

The design of the amplification primers will generally follow well-known guidelines, such as average G-C content, absence of hairpin structures, inability to form primer-dimers and the like. At times, however, it will be recognized that deviations from such guidelines may be appropriate or desirable.

In instances where small numbers of cells are available for the initial RNA extraction, such as small numbers of stem cells, the preferred method of producing a gene expression profile comprises the following general steps. Total RNA is extracted from as few as 5000 stem cells. Using an oligo-dT primer, double stranded cDNA is synthesized and ligated to an adapter in accordance with the present invention. Using adapter primers, the cDNA is PCR amplified using the protocol of Baskaran and Weissman (1996) *Genome Research* 6(7): 633 and/or Liv *et al.* (1992) *Methods of Enzymology*. The original cDNA is therefore amplified several fold so that a large quantity of this cDNA is available for use in the display protocol according to the present invention. For the display, an aliquot of this cDNA is incubated with an anchored oligo-dT primer. In one method, this mixture is first heat denatured and then allowed to remain at 50°C for 5 minutes to allow the anchor nucleotides of the oligo-dT primers to anneal. This provides for the synthesis of cDNA utilizing Klenow DNA polymerase. The 3′-end region of the parent cDNA (mainly the polyA region) that remains single stranded due to pairing and subsequent synthesis of cDNA by the anchored oligo-dT primer at the beginning of the polyA region, is removed by the 5′-3′ exonuclease activity of the T4 DNA polymerase. Following incubation of the cDNA with T4 DNA polymerase for this purpose, dNTPs are added in the reaction mixture so that the T4 DNA polymerase initiates synthesis of the DNA over the anchored oligo-dT primer carrying the heel. The net result of this protocol is that the cDNA with the 3′ heel is synthesized for display from the double stranded cDNA as the starting material, rather than RNA as the starting material as occurs in conventional 3′-end cDNA display protocol. The cDNA carrying the 3′-end heel is then subjected to restriction enzyme digestion, ligation, and PCR amplification followed by running the

PCR amplified 3'-end restriction fragments with the Y-shaped adapter on a display gel. An alternate method is presented in Example 1.

After amplification, the lengths of the amplified fragments are determined. Any procedure that separates nucleic acids on the basis of size and allows detection or identification of the nucleic acids is acceptable. Such procedures include slab gel electrophoresis, capillary gel electrophoresis, 2-dimensional electrophoresis, high performance liquid chromatography, and the like.

Electrophoresis is technique based on the mobility of DNA in an electric field. Negatively charged DNA migrates towards a positive electrode at a rate dependent on their total charge, size, and shape. Most often, DNA is electrophoresed in agarose or polyacrylamide gels. For maximal resolution, polyacrylamide is preferred and for maximal linearity, a denaturant, such as urea is present. A typical gel setup uses a 19:1 mixture of acrylamide:bisacrylamide and a Tris-borate buffer. DNA samples are denatured and applied to the gel, which is usually sandwiched between glass plates. A typical procedure can be found in Sambrook *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Approach,* Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY, 1989) or Ausbel *et al.* (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,* Greene Publishing Co., NY, 1995). Variations may be substituted as long as sufficient resolution is obtained.

Capillary electrophoresis (CE) in its various manifestations (free solution, isotachophoresis, isoelectric focusing, polyacrylamide get. micellar electrokinetic "chromatography") allows high resolution separation of very small sample volumes. Briefly, in capillary electrophoresis, a neutral coated capillary, such as a 50 μm X 37 cm column (eCAP neutral, Beckman Instruments, CA), is filled with a linear polyacrylamide (*e.g.*, 0.2% polyacrylamide), a sample is introduced by high-pressure injection followed by an injection of running buffer (*e.g.*, 1X TBE). The sample is electrophoresed and fragments are detected. An order of magnitude increase can be achieved with the use of capillary electrophoresis. Capillaries may be used in parallel for increased throughput (Smith et al. (1990) *Nuc. Acids. Res.* 18:4417; Mathies and Huang (1992) *Nature* 359:167). Because of the small sample volume that can be loaded onto a capillary, sample may be concentrated to increase level of detection. One means of concentration

is sample stacking (Chien and Burgi (1992) *Anal. Chem* 64:489A). In sample stacking, a large volume of sample in a low concentration buffer is introduced to the capillary column. The capillary is then filled with a buffer of the same composition, but at higher concentration, such that when the sample ions reach the capillary buffer with a lower electric field, they stack into a concentrated zone. Sample stacking can increase detection by one to three orders of magnitude. Other methods of concentration, such as isotachophoresis, may also be used.

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a chromatographic separation technique that separates compounds in solution. HPLC instruments consist of a reservoir of mobile phase, a pump, an injector, a separation column, and a detector. Compounds are separated by injecting an aliquot of the sample mixture onto the column. The different components in the mixture pass through the column at different rates due to differences in their partitioning behavior between the mobile liquid phase and the stationary phase. IP-RO-HPLC on non-porous PS/DVB particles with chemically bonded alkyl chains can also be used to analyze nucleic acid molecules on the basis of size (Huber et al. (1993) *Anal. Biochem.* 121:351; Huber et al. (1993) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 21:1061; Huber et al. (1993) *Biotechniques* 16:898).

In each of these analysis techniques, the amplified fragments are detected. A variety of labels can be used to assist in detection. Such labels include, but are not limited to, radioactive molecules (*e.g.*, ^{35}S, ^{32}P, ^{33}P), fluorescent molecules, and mass spectrometric tags. The labels may be attached to the oligonucleotide primers or to nucleotides that are incorporated during DNA synthesis, including amplification.

Radioactive nucleotides may be obtained from commercial sources; radioactive primers may be readily generated by transfer of label from γ-^{32}P-ATP to a 5'-OH group by a kinase (*e.g.*, T4 polynucleotide kinase). Detection systems include autoradiograph, phosphor image analysis and the like.

Fluorescent nucleotides may be obtained from commercial sources (*e.g.*, ABI, Foster city, CA) or generated by chemical reaction using appropriately derivatized dyes. Oligonucleotide primers can be labeled, for example, using succinimidyl esters to conjugate to amine-modified oligonucleotides. A variety of florescent dyes may be used,

including 6 carboxyfluorescein, other carboxyfluorescein derivatives, carboxyrhodamine derivatives, Texas red derivatives, and the like. Detection systems include photomultiplier tubes with appropriate wave-length filters for the dyes used. DNA sequence analysis systems, such as produced by ABI (Foster City, CA), may be used.

After separation of the amplified cDNA fragments, cDNA fragments which correspond to differentially expressed mRNA species are isolated, reamplified and sequenced according to standard procedures. For instance, bands corresponding the cDNA fragments can be cut from the electrophoresis gel, reamplified and subcloned into any available vector, including pCRscript using the PCR script cloning kit (Stratagene). The insert is then sequenced using standard procedures, such as cycle sequencing on an ABI sequencer (Foster City, CA).

An additional means of analysis comprises hybridization of the amplified fragments to one or more sets of oligonucleotides immobilized on a solid substrate. Historically, the solid substrate is a membrane, such as nitrocellulose or nylon. More recently, the substrate is a silicon wafer or a borosilicate slide. The substrate may be porous (Beattie et al. WO 95/11755) or solid. Oligonucleotides are synthesized in situ or synthesized prior to deposition on the substrate using standard procedures. Various chemistries are known for attaching oligonucleotides. Many of these attachment chemistries rely upon functionalizing oligonucleotides to contain a primary amine group. The oligonucleotides are arranged in an array form, such that the position of each oligonucleotide sequence can be determined.

The amplified fragments, which are generally labeled according to one of the methods described herein, are denatured and applied to the oligonucleotides on the substrate under appropriate salt and temperature conditions. In certain embodiments, the conditions are chosen to favor hybridization of exact complementary matches and disfavor hybridization of mismatches. Unhybridized nucleic acids are washed off and the hybridized molecules detected, generally both for position and quantity. The detection method will depend upon the label used. Radioactive labels, fluorescent labels and mass spectrometry label are among the suitable labels.

The present invention as set forth in the specific embodiments, includes methods to identify a therapeutic agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation, proliferation and/or survival of stem cells.

As an example, the method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation of a stem cell population, comprises the steps of preparing a first gene expression profile of an undifferentiated stem cell population, preparing a second gene expression profile of a stem cell population at a defined stage of differentiation, treating said undifferentiated stem cell population with the agent, preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated stem cell population, and comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles. Comparison of the three gene expression profiles for RNA species as represented by cDNA fragments that are differentially expressed upon addition of the agent to the undifferentiated stem cell population identifies agents that modulate the expression of a least one gene in undifferentiated stem cells that is associated with stem cell differentiation.

While the above methods for identifying a therapeutic agent comprise the comparison of gene expression profiles from treated and not-treated stem cells, many other variations are immediately envisioned by one of ordinary skill in the art. As an example, as a variation of a method to identify a therapeutic agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation, the second gene expression profile of a stem cell population at a defined stage of differentiation and the third gene expression profile of the treated stem cell population can each be independently normalized using the first gene expression profile prepared from the undifferentiated stem cell population. Normalization of the profiles can easily be achieved by scanning autoradiographs corresponding to each profile, and subtracting the digitized values corresponding to each band on the autoradiograph from undifferentiated stem cells from the digitized value for each corresponding band on autoradiographs corresponding to the second and third gene expression profiles. After normalization, the second and third gene expression profiles can be compared directly to detect cDNA fragments which

correspond to mRNA species which are specifically expressed during differentiation of a stem cell population.

Specific Embodiments

Example 1

Production of gene expression profiles generated from cDNAs made with RNA isolated from undifferentiated and partially differentiated stem cells.

Crude Marrow Preparation

Expression profiles of RNA expression levels from undifferentiated stem cells and stems cells at various levels of differentiation, including partially differentiated and terminally differentiated stem cells, offer a powerful means of identifying genes whose expression levels are associated with stem cell differentiation or proliferation. As an example, the production of expression profiles from murine lineage negative, rhodamine low, Hoechst low and rhodamine bright, Hoechst low hematopoietic precursor cells allows for the identification of mRNA species and their encoding genes whose expression levels are associated with stem cell differentiation

Hoechst^{low}/Rhodamine^{low} hematopoietic stem cells were isolated by sacrificing 30 Balb/c female mice (6-12 weeks) and surgically removing the iliac crests, femurs and tibiae. The bones were cleaned and placed in 10 ml PBS/5% HI-FBS on ice. One tube was used for the bones from 10 mice. The bones were ground throughly with a pestle until completely broken. Following grinding, the supernatant was removed into a 50 ml conical tube through a 40 μM filer(Falcon #2340). 10 ml PBS/FBS was added to the mix and the supernatant removed. The supernatant was then centrifuged (1250 rpm) for 5-10 minutes. The supernatant which contains a high concentration of lipid was then decanted and discarded.

The cells were then pooled into 25 or 50 ml fresh PBS/FBS, and tiny bone fragments removed by settling. The cells were then counted in crystal violet. Cells were diluted and underlayed with LSM, centrifuged at 2000rpm(1000xg) for 20 minutes. To harvest the buffy coat, the supernatant was removed to within 1 cm of the cells. The next 8-

10ml of medium and cells were harvested by swirling the media around in the tube to draw cells from all sides of the gradient. The cell volume was then brought up to 50 ml with PBS/FBS and spun at 1400rpm 5-10 minutes.

Lineage Depletion

Cells were counted in Crystal Violet and resuspended in fresh PBS/FBS. Lineage-specific antibodies were added as follows:

TER 119	0.1μg/ml final concentration
B220	15μl/10^8 cells
Mac-1	15μl/10^8 cells
Gr-1	15μl/10^8 cells
Lyt-2	1/20 final dilution
L3T4	1/20 final dilution
Yw25.12.7	1/100 final dilution

The cells were incubated on ice for 15 minutes, brought to a volume of 50ml with PBS/FBS and collected at 1400rpm for 5-10 minutes, and washed to remove unbound antibodies.

During the antibody binding step, Magnetic Beads(Dynabeads M-450) were prepared at a ratio of 5 beads/cell. The beads were coated with Sheep anti-Rat antibodies that bind to the lineage-specific antibodies, which are all of rat origin. When the beads are placed in a magnetic field, the Lin^+ cells are removed. The resulting supernatant contains the Lin^- population (granulocytes and lymphocyte populations will be substantially depleted or absent after this step.)

Hoechst/Rhodamine Staining

Rhodamine 123 was added to a final concentration of 0.1 μg/ml, then incubated at 32°C for 20 minutes in the dark. Without further manipulation or washing, HOECHST 33342 was added to a final concentration of 10μM then incubated at 37°C for an additional hour. The aliquot of crude marrow was brought to 0.5 ml with PBS/FBS and Hoechst to this cell preparation as well. The volume was brought to 50 ml with PBS/FBS, centrifuged at 1400rpm for 5-10 minutes, supernatant discarded and cells resuspended to $2x10^7$ cells/ml. The rhodamine only and Hoechst Only/Crude Marrow

were washed in parallel. These two populations were then resuspended in 0.5ml PBS/FBS for flow cytometry analysis

Total RNA was extracted from approximately 5000 stem cells. Using an oligo-dT primer, double stranded cDNA is synthesized and ligated to an adapter in accordance with the present invention. Using adapter primers, the cDNA is PCR amplified using the protocol of Baskaran and Weissman (1996) *Genome Research* 6(7): 633 and Lie *et al.*, *Methods of Enzymology*, ____. The original cDNA is therefore amplified several fold so that a large quantity of this cDNA is available for use in the display protocol according to the present invention.

Synthesis of cDNA for the gene expression profiles was performed as below:

Materials and Reagents

A microPoly(A)Pure mRNA Isolation kit (Ambion Inc.) was used for mRNA isolation. All the reagents for cDNA synthesis were obtained from Life Technologies Inc. Klentaq1 DNA polymerase (25U/μl) was from Ab peptides Inc. Native *Pfu* DNA polymerase (2.5U/μl) was purchased from Stratagene Inc. Betaine monohydrate was from Fluka BioChemica and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) was from Sigma Chemical Company. Deoxynucleoside triphophates (dNTPs, 100mM) and bovine serum albumin (BSA, 10 mg/ml) were purchased from New England Biolabs, Inc. Qiaquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen) was used to purify the amplified PCR products. The oligonucleotides used in the Examples were synthesized and gel purified in the DNA synthesis laboratory (Department of Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT).

Table 1. Sequences of oligonucleotides.

T_7-SalI-oligo-d(T)V	5'-ACG TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG GGC GAA TTG GGT CGA C-d $(T)_{18}$ V-3', where V = A, C, G
anti-NotI Long	5'-CTT ACA GCG GCC GCT TGG ACG-3'

NotI Short	5'-AGC GGC CGC TGT AAG-3'
NotI/RI primer	5'-GCG GAA TTC CGT CCA AGC GGC CGC TGT AAG-3'

Methods

I. Preparation of mRNA

MicroPoly(A)Pure mRNA isolation kit was used for the isolation of Poly(A)$^+$ RNA following the kit instructions. mRNA from a small number of mouse hematopoietic cells (5,000-10,000 cells) was extracted, eluted from the column, and precipitated by adding 0.1 volume of 5M ammonium acetate and 2.5 volumes of chilled ethanol with 2μg glycogen as carrier. The tubes were left at -20°C overnight. The pellets were collected by centrifugation at top speed for 30 minutes, washed with 70% ethanol and air-dried at room temperature. The pellets were resuspended in 10μl H_2O/0.1mM EDTA solution. We observed that the dissolved mRNA solution was cloudy due to the leaching of column materials, therefore the samples were centrifuged at 4°C for 5 minutes. The supernatant was collected for further use.

II. cDNA synthesis

First strand cDNA synthesis

The cDNA synthesis reaction (final reaction volume is 20μl) was carried out as described in the instruction manual (Superscript Choice System) provided by Life Technologies Inc. For the first strand cDNA synthesis, mRNA (10μl) isolated from a small number of cells was annealed with 200ng (1μl) of T_7-SalI-oligo-d(T)V-primer (see Table-1) in a 0.5-ml micro centrifuge tube (no stick, USA Scientific Plastics) by heating the tubes at 65°C for 5 minutes, followed by quick chilling on ice for 5 minutes. This step was repeated

once and the contents were collected at the bottom of the tube by a brief centrifugation. The following components were added to the primer annealed mRNA on ice prior to initiating the reaction, 1μl of 10mM dNTPs, 4μl of 5 x first strand buffer [250mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 375mM KCl, 15mM $MgCl_2$], 2μl of 100mM DTT and 1μl of RNase Inhibitor (40U/μl). All the contents were mixed gently and the tubes were pre-warmed at 45^{0}C for 2 minutes. The cDNA synthesis was initiated by adding 200 units (1μl) of Superscript II Reverse Transcriptase and the incubation continued at 45°C for 1 hour.

Second strand cDNA synthesis

At the end of first strand cDNA synthesis, the tubes were kept on ice. Second strand cDNA synthesis reaction (final volume is 150μl) was set up in the same tube on ice by adding 91μl of nuclease free water, 30μl of 5x second strand buffer [100mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.9), 23mM $MgCl_2$, 450mM KCl, 0.75mM (β-NAD^+ and 50mM ammonium sulfate], 3μl of 10mM dNTPs, 1μl of *E.coli* DNA ligase (10U/μl), 4μl of *E.coli* DNA polymerase I (10U/μl) and 1μl of *E.coli* RNase H (2U/μl). The contents were mixed gently and the tubes were incubated at 16°C for 2 hours. Following the incubation, the tubes were kept on ice, 2μl of T_4 DNA polymerase (3U/μl) was added and the incubation was continued for another 5 minutes at 16°C. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 10μl of 0.5M EDTA (pH 8.0) and extracted once with equal volume of phenol: chloroform 1:1 (v/v) and once with chloroform. The aqueous phase was then transferred to a new tube and precipitated by adding 0.5 volumes of 7.5M ammonium acetate (pH 7.6), 2μg of glycogen (as carrier) and 2.5 volumes of chilled ethanol. The samples were left at -20^{0}C for overnight and the cDNA pellets were collected by centrifugation at top speed for 20 minutes. The pellets were washed once with 70% ethanol, air-dried and dissolved in 14μl of nuclease free water.

As the amount of cDNA derived from a small number of cells may be low, it may be necessary to amplify the cDNA for further analysis. To uniformly amplify the cDNA, an adaptor (NotI adaptor) was first ligated to both ends of the cDNA. Following adaptor

ligation, the cDNAs were amplified with NotI/RI primer (see *table 1*), by a modified PCR method using betaine and DMSO.

Ligation of cDNA with NotI adaptor

Preparation of NotI adaptor: The NotI adaptor was prepared by annealing NotI-short and anti-NotI-long oligonucleotides (see Table 1). The anti-NotI-long oligonucleotide was phosphorylated to ensure that both the adaptor oligonucleotides are ligated to the cDNA. 1μg of anti-NotI-long was mixed with 1μl of 10x T_4 polynucleotide kinase buffer [700mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6), 100mM $MgCl_2$ and 50mM DTT], 1μl of 10mM adenosine triphosphate (ATP), adjusted the volume to 9μl with water and the reaction was initiated by adding 1μl of T_4 polynucleotide kinase (10U/μl). The tubes were incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes and then the enzyme was inactivated at 65°C for 20 minutes. The annealing was carried out by adding the following components to the above phosphorylated anti-NotI-long: 1µg of NotI-short, 2µl of 10x oligo annealing buffer [100mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 10mM EDTA (pH 8.0) and 1M NaCl] and water to adjust the final volume to 20μl. The sample was heated at 65°C for 10 minutes and allowed to cool down to room temperature. The annealed adaptor was stored at -20°C.

Ligation of cDNA with annealed NotI adaptor: To set up this reaction, 14μl of cDNA was mixed with 100ng of annealed NotI adaptor in a 0.5-ml micro centrifuge tube. To this mixture 2μl of 10x T_4 DNA ligase buffer [500mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.8), 100mM $MgCl_2$, 100mM DDT, 10mM ATP and 250mg/ml BSA] was added and adjusted the volume with water to 18μl and mixed gently. The reaction was initiated by adding 2μl of T_4 DNA ligase (400U/μl) and incubated at 16°C overnight.

III. cDNA amplification

A modified betaine-DMSO PCR method (Baskaran *et al.* (1996)) Genome Research 6:633) was used to uniformly amplify the cDNA with different GC content. This method uses the LA system, which combines a highly thermostable form of *Taq* DNA polymerase (Klentaq1, which is devoid of 5'-exonuclease activity) and a proofreading enzyme (*Pfu* DNA polymerase, which has 3'-exonuclease activity). The

LA16 enzyme consists of 1 part of *Pfu* DNA polymerase and 15 parts of KlenTaq1 DNA Polymerase (v/v). The NotI adaptor-ligated cDNA was diluted 10 fold with water. 2 μl of this diluted cDNA was used as the template for PCR. The PCR reaction (50μl final volume) was set up with the following components: 5μl of 10x PCR buffer [200mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.0), 160mM ammonium sulfate and 25mM $MgCl_2$], 16μl of water, 0.8μl of BSA (10mg/ml), 1μl of NotI/RI PCR primer (100ng/ul), 5μl of 50% DMSO (v/v), 15μl of 5M Betaine and 0.2μl of LA16 enzyme. These components were mixed gently on ice and then heated to 95°C for 15 seconds on a PCR machine, and held at 80°C while 5μl of 2mM dNTPs were added to start the reaction. The PCR conditions were as follows: *Stage 1:* 95°C for 15 seconds, 55°C for 1 minute, 68°C for 5 minutes, 5 cycles. *Stage 2:* 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute, 68°C for 5 minutes, 15 cycles.

After amplification, cDNA was purified with the Qiaquick PCR purification kit (following the instructions provided by the supplier). The purified cDNA was eluted in the desired volume of water.

Gene expression profiles were prepared from the purified cDNA as previously described by Prashar *et al.* in WO 97/05286 and in Prashar *et al.* (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:659-663. Briefly, the adapter oligonucleotide sequences were CTTACAGCGGCCGCTTGGACG, GAATGTCGCCGGCGA or alternatively, A1 (TAGCGTCCGGCGCAGCGACGGCCAG) and A2 (GATCCTGGCCGTCGGCTGTCTGTCGGCGC). When A1/A2 were used, one microgram of oligonucleotide A2 was first phosphorylated at the 5′ end using T4 polynucleotide kinase (PNK). After phosphorylation, PNK was heated denatured, and 1μg of the oligonucleotide A1 was added along with 10× annealing buffer (1 M NaCl/100 mM Tris-HCl, pH8.0/10 mM EDTA, pH8.0) in a final vol of 20 μl. This mixture was then heated at 65°C for 10 min followed by slow cooling to room temperature for 30 min, resulting in formation of the Y adapter at a final concentration of 100 ng/μl. About 20 ng of the cDNA was digested with 4 units of a restriction enzyme such as *Cla*I, *Bgl* II, etc. in a final vol of 10 μl for 30 min at 37°C. Two microliters (≈4 ng of digested cDNA) of this reaction mixture was then used for ligation to 100 ng (≈50-fold) of the Y-shaped adapter in a final vol of 5μl for 16 hr at 15°C. After ligation, the

reaction mixture was diluted with water to a final vol of 80 μl (adapter ligated cDNA concentration, ≈50 pg/μl) and heated at 65°C for 10 min to denature T4 DNA ligase, and 2-μl aliquots (with ≈100 pg of cDNA) were used for PCR.

The following sets of primers were used for PCR amplification of the adapter ligated 3′ -end cDNAs: GCGGAATTCCGTCCAAGCGGCCGCTGTAAG or alternatively, RP 5.0 (CTCTCAAGGATCTTACCGCTT $_{18}$AT), RP 6.0 (TAATACCGCGCCACATAGCAT $_{18}$CG), or RP 9.2 (CAGGGTAGACGACGCTACGCT$_{18}$GA) were used as 3′ primer while A1.1 (TAGCGTCCGGCGCAGCGAC) served as the 5′ primer. To detect the PCR products on the display gel, 24 pmol of oligonucleotide A1.1 was 5′ -end-labeled using 15 μl of [γ-^{32} P]ATP (Amersham; 3000 Ci/mmol) and PNK in a final volume of 20 μl for 30 min at 37°C. After heat denaturing PNK at 65°C for 20 min, the labeled oligonucleotide was diluted to a final concentration of 2 μM in 80 μl with unlabeled oligonucleotide A1.1. The PCR mixture (20μl) consisted of 2 μl (≈100 pg) of the template, 2μl of 10× PCR buffer (100 mM Tris·HCl, pH 8.3/500 mM KCl), 2 μl of 15 mM $MgCl_2$ to yield 1.5 mM final Mg^{2+} concentration optimum in the reaction mixture, 200 μM dNTPs, 200 nM each 5′ and 3′ PCR primers, and 1 unit of Amplitaq. Primers and dNTPs were added after preheating the reaction mixture containing the rest of the components at 85°C. This "hot start" PCR was done to avoid artefactual amplification arising out of arbitrary annealing of PCR primers at lower temperature during transition from room temperature to 94°C in the first PCR cycle. PCR consisted of 28-30 cycles of 94°C for 30 sec, 50°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 30 sec. A higher number of cycles resulted in smeary gel patterns. PCR products (2.5μl) were analyzed on 6% polyacrylamide sequencing gel. For double or multiple digestion following adapter ligation, 13.2 μl of the ligated cDNA sample was digested with a secondary restriction enzyme(s) in a final vol of 20 μl. From this solution, 3μl was used as template for PCR. This template vol of 3 μl carried ≈ 100 pg of the cDNA and 10 mM $MgCl_2$ (from the 10× enzyme buffer), which diluted to the optimum of 1.5 mM in the final PCR vol of 20 μl. Since Mg^{2+} comes from the restriction enzyme buffer, it was not included in the reaction mixture when amplifying secondarily cut cDNA. Bands may then be extracted from the display gels as described

by Liang *et al.* (1995 *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 7:274-280), reamplified using the 5′ and 3′ primers, and subcloned into pCR-Script with high efficiency using the PCR-Script cloning kit from Stratagene. Plasmids were sequenced by cycle sequencing on an ABI automated sequencer.

Figure 1 presents an autoradiogram of the gene expression profiles generated from cDNAs made with RNA isolated from Lin^+, LRH, LRH48 and LRBRH cells. All possible 12 anchoring oligo d(T)n1, n2 were used to generate a complete expression profile for the enzyme *Cla*I.

Table 2 presents the sequences of numerous differentially expressed bands from expression profiles made from LIN^+, LRH, LRH48 and LRBRH.

Table 3 presents the expression patterns of the differentially expressed bands set forth in Table 2. The band fragment length (size) in Table 3 is the length before unwanted terminal sequences were removed. Table 3 also presents the results of a GenBank Search and analysis of the sequences of Table 2.

Summary of Known Genes from Mouse HSC Differential Display (I)

Items No.	Size (bp)	Enzyme	N1N2 (oligo-dT)	Poly(A) Sign	Expression pattern				Gene Bank Search &.Analysis
					Lin-	LRII	LRII48	LRIIRII	
HSC-DD-006	213	Bgl II	AC	fair	0	3+	/	+	mouse homeobox protein
HSC-DD-285	158	Xba I	GG	good	±	+	+	±	human homeobox gene regulator
HSC-DD-007B	213	Bgl II	AC	fair	±	2+	/	±	human zinc finger protein 10
HSC-DD-238	363	Xba I	AG	good	3+	0	3+	3+	mouse cell division control protein 19
HSC-DD-206	123	Xba I	AC	good	3+	0	2+	+	human HS1 heamatopoletic protein
HSC-DD-214	192	Xba I	AC	fair	±	2+	0	3+	mouse pim-1 proto-oncogene
HSC-DD-035	151	Bgl II	AC	fair	±	2+	/	+	mouse thyroid hormone receptor
HSC-DD-129	234	Cla I	AC	poor	0	3+	0	0	mouse inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor
HSC-DD-040	220	Bgl II	AC	fair	+	2+	/	0	mouse G protein beta-36 subunit
HSC-DD-011	173	Bgl II	AC	good	±	±	/	2+	mouse ras-related YPT1 protein
HSC-DD-121	186	Cla I	CT	poor	0	3+	±	±	human TBP-associated factor 170
HSC-DD-015B	133	Bgl II	AG	poor	0	3+	/	+	mouse HMG1-related DNA binding protein
HSC-DD-039	206	Bgl II	AC	fair	2+	4+	/	4+	mouse TAX responsive element binding protein 107
HSC-DD-042	235	Bgl II	AC	fair	±	0	/	+	mouse retinoblastoma binding protein isoform III
HSC-DD-256	272	Xba I	AA	poor	0	2+	±	0	Rat androgen-binding protein
HSC-DD-045	270	Bgl II	AC	good	±	2+	/	±	similar to Rat cca2
HSC-DD-068	164	Cla I	AC	fair	+	4+	4+	4+	mouse jerky mRNA
HSC-DD-143	350	Cla I	AG	fair	±	2+	±	±	similar to human memd
HSC-DD-263	292	Xba I	AT	good	0	2+	±	0	mouse interleukin 5
HSC-DD-239	156	Xba I	CA	good	±	3+	3+	+	human CD9
HSC-DD-261	115	Xba I	AA	good	0	+	0	0	mouse germline IgM
HSC DD 028A	95	Bgl II	AC	good	+	4+	/	+	mouse chaperonin containing TCP-1 e subunit
HSC DD 021	143	Bgl II	AG	fair	±	+	/	2+	mouse calreticulin
HSC DD 025	326	Bgl II	AG	good	±	2+	/	2+	mouse metallothionein I

Summary of Known Genes from Mouse HSC Differential Display (II)

Items No.	Size (bp)	Enzyme	NIN2 (oligo-dT)	Poly(A) Sign	Expression pattern				Gene Bank Search &.Analysis
					Liver	LRII	LRII48	LRBRII	
HSC-DD-077	203	Cla I	AC	good	+	2+	2+	3+	Rat matrin cyclophilin
HSC-DD-200	450	Cla I	AA	fair	+	±	2+	+	mouse G-utrophin
HSC-DD-245	272	Xba I	CA	fair	3+	±	3+	2+	rat basement membrane-associated chondroitin
HSC-DD-226	387	Xba I	AC	good	±	3+	±	0	mouse cytoplasmic g-actin
HSC-DD-182	149	Cla I	GC	poor	±	3+	±	+	mouse A-X actin
HSC-DD-089	364	Cla I	AC	poor	+	3+	2+	+	mouse TIE receptor tyrosine kinase
HSC-DD-151	424	Cla I	GA	good	0	+	2+	±	rat elk, brain-specific receptor tyrosine kinase
HSC-DD-013	248	Bgl II	AC	fair	±	2+	/	3+	mouse hexokinase
HSC-DD-029	103	Bgl II	AC	fair	0	+	/	0	mouse bruton agammaglobulinemia tyrosine kinase
HSC-DD-034	140	Bgl II	AC	fair	0	2+	/	2+	mouse spermine synthase
HSC-DD-082B	244	Cla I	AC	fair	+	4+	2+	2+	mouse stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD2)
HSC-DD-084	261	Cla I	AC	good	±	+	±	2+	mouse antioxidant enzyme AOE 372
HSC-DD-128	189	Cla I	AC	fair	0	3+	3+	±	mouse casein kinase II beta chain
HSC-DD-140	229	Cla I	AG	good	±	0	0	+	mouse creatine kinase B
HSC-DD-148	313	Cla I	GA	good	+	+	2+	±	human esterase D
HSC-DD-176	470	Cla I	CG	fair	±	3+	+	0	mouse putative E1-E2 ATPase
HSC-DD-178	130	Cla I	GC	good	±	3+	0	+	mouse aspartate aminotransferase
HSC-DD-180	142	Cla I	GC	good	+	+	0	+	mouse tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase-1
HSC-DD-186	252	Cla I	GC	poor	±	+	2+	2+	mouse ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E214K
HSC-DD-191	136	Cla I	AA	fair	0	±	3+	2+	mouse b-1,4-galactosyltransferase
HSC-DD-158	391	Cla I	GT	fair	+	3+	0	+	spermophilus tridecemlineatus 26s proteasome
HSC-DD-099	265	Cla I	CC	fair	±	3+	0	±	mouse proteasome epsilon chain precursor
HSC-DD-222	270	Xba I	AC	good	0	2+	3+	+	Rat 3-hydroxyso- butyrate
HSC-DD-104	368	Cla I	CC	fair	0	±	+	±	human copper chaperone for superoxide dismutase
HSC-DD-172	365	Cla I	CG	fair	±	3+	2+	0	mouse Ercc-4 DNA repair gene
HSC-DD-169	223	Cla I	CG	fair	±	±	2+	0	Cricetulus griseus nucleotide excision repair protein
HSC-DD-003A	148	Bgl II	AC	poor	0	+	/	±	human G rich sequence factor

Summary of Known Genes from Mouse HSC Differential Display (III)

Items No.	Size (bp)	Enzyme	N1N2 (oligo-dT)	PolyA! Sign	Expression pattern				Gene Bank Search &.Analysis
					1.n+	1.RII	LRII48	LRBRII	
HSC-DD-092	118	Cla I	CC	fair	+	3+	±	+	mouse elongation factor 1-a
HSC-DD-288	480	Xba I	GC	fair	±	+	+	±	human elongation factor-1-delta
HSC-DD-114	267	Cla I	CA	poor	±	+	±	+	Rat elongation factor-1-alpha
HSC-DD-213	178	Xba I	AC	fair	±	3+	+	+	human splicing factor (SFRS7)
HSC-DD-155	198	Cla I	GT	fair	0	2+	+	0	mouse transcription elongation factor S-II-T1
HSC-DD-212	162	Xba I	AC	poor	0	3+	±	0	mouse translation initiation factor 4E
HSC-DD-090	375	Cla I	AC	fair	±	3+	3+	+	mouse protein synthesis elongation factor
HSC-DD-173	367	Cla I	CG	fair	±	3+	+	0	mouse protein synthesis elongation factor Tu
HSC-DD-249	304	Xba I	CA	poor	4+	+	4+	4+	rat histone macroH2A1.2
HSC-DD-250	356	Xba I	CA	good	+	2+	3+	2+	mouse MER9 processed pseudogene
HSC-DD-108	281	Cla I	GG	good	+	2+	+	2+	mouse heat shock protein 70
HSC-DD-116	326	Cla I	CA	fair	±	2+	0	2+	mouse 84 kD heat shock protein
HSC-DD-166	587	Cla I	AT	good	±	2+	3+	+	mouse heat shock protein 70 cognate
HSC-DD-184	196	Cla I	GC	fair	±	2+	0	±	mouse breast heat shock protein 73
HSC-DD-101	331	Cla I	CC	fair	+	3+	0	±	mouse MHC locus II region
HSC-DD-017	215	Bgl II	AG	good	0	4+	/	0	mouse MHC class III region
HSC-DD-026	505	Bgl II	AG	fair	2+	4+	/	4+	mouse ribosomal protein S4
HSC-DD-064	146	Cla I	AC	good	2+	2+	2+	3+	mouse ribosomal protein S12
HSC-DD-066	150	Cla I	AC	good	2+	3+	2+	2+	mouse ribosoaml protein S20
HSC-DD-041	226	Bgl II	AC	good	+	3+	/	3+	mouse ribosomal protein L7
HSC DD-111	161	Cla I	CA	fair	±	+	±	+	rat ribosomal protein L23a
HSC DD 0268	100	Bgl II	AC	fair	+	4+	/	+	mouse LINE-1/L1 element
HSC DD 142	267	Cla I	AG	fair	±	2+	±	±	mouse L1Md A13 repetitive sequence
HSC DD 095	210	Cla I	CC	fair	±	2+	±	±	mouse mitochondrial 12S ribosomal RNA

As is apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, this same procedure can be used to identify stem cells genes whose expression levels are associated with stem cell proliferation, dedicated differentiation and survival.

Example 2

Method to identify a therapeutic agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population.

The methods set forth in Example 1 offer a powerful approach for identifying therapeutic agents that modulate the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population. For instance, gene expression profiles of undifferentiated stem cells and partially differentiated or terminally differentiated stem cells are prepared as set forth in Example 1. A profile is also prepared from an undifferentiated stem cell sample that has been exposed to the agent to be tested. By examining for differences in the intensity of individual bands between the three profiles, agents which up or down regulate genes associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population are identified.

Example 3

Method to identify a therapeutic agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the proliferation of a stem cell population.

The methods set forth in Example 1 offer a powerful approach for identifying therapeutic agents that modulate the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the proliferation of a stem cell population. For instance, gene expression profiles of undifferentiated stem cells and actively proliferating stem cells are prepared as set forth in Example 1. A profile is also prepared from an undifferentiated stem cell sample that has been exposed to the agent to be tested. By examining for differences in the intensity of individual bands between the three profiles, agents which up or down regulate genes associated with the proliferation of a stem cell population are identified.

As is apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, this same procedure can be used to identify stem cells genes whose expression levels are associated with stem cell dedicated differentiation and survival.

Example 4

Production of solid support compositions comprising groupings of nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments that correspond to genes whose expression levels are associated with the differentiation, proliferation, dedicated differentiation or survival of stem cells.

As set forth in Example 1, expression profiles prepared from stem cells at different stages of differentiation, from proliferating stem cells, from stem cells that are dedicated to a differentiation pathway and from stem cells resistant to apoptosis (which may be linked to increased survival) provide a means to identify genes whose expression levels are associated with stem cell differentiation, proliferation, dedicated differentiation and survival, respectively.

Solid supports can be prepared that comprise immobilized representative groupings of nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments corresponding to the genes from stem cells whose expression levels are modulated during stem cell differentiation, proliferation, dedicated differentiation and survival. For instance, representative nucleic acids can be immobilized to any solid support to which nucleic acids can be immobilized, such as positively charged nitrocellulose or nylon membranes (see Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory) as well as porous glass wafers such as those disclosed by Beattie (WO 95/11755). Nucleic acids are immobilized to the solid support by well established techniques, including charge interactions as well as attachment of derivatized nucleic acids to silicon dioxide surfaces such as glass which bears a terminal epoxide moiety. At least one species of nucleic acid molecule, or fragment of a nucleic acid molecule corresponding to the genes from stem cells whose expression levels are modulated during stem cell differentiation, proliferation, dedicated differentiation and survival may be immobilized to the solid support. A solid support comprising a representative grouping of nucleic acids can then be used in standard hybridization assays to detect the presence

or quantity of one or more specific nucleic acid species in a sample (such as a total cellular mRNA sample or cDNA prepared from said mRNA) which hybridize to the nucleic acids attached to the solid support. Any hybridization methods, reactions, conditions and/or detection means can be used , such as those disclosed by Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Ausbel *et al.* (1987) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing and Wiley-Interscience. N.Y. or Beattie in WO 95/11755.

One of ordinary skill in the art may determine the optimal number of genes that must be represented by nucleic acid fragments immobilized on the solid support to effectively differentiate between samples that are at the various stages of stem cell differentiation, including terminal differentiation, proliferating stem cells, stem cells dedicated to a given differentiation pathway and/or stem cells with increased survival rates. Preferably, at least about 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 , 150, 200, 300, 500, 1000 or more preferably, substantially all of the detectable mRNA species in a cell sample or population will be present in the gene expression profile or array affixed to a solid support. More preferably, such profiles or arrays will contain a sufficient representative number of mRNA species whose expression levels are modulated under the relevant differentiation process, disease, screening, treatment or other experimental conditions. In most instances, a sufficient representative number of such mRNA species will be about 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 50-75 or 100 in number and will be represented by the nucleic acid molecules or fragments of nucleic acid molecules immobilized on the solid support. For example, nucleic acids encoding all or a fragment of one or more of the known genes or previously reported ESTs that are identified in Tables 2 and 3 may be so immobilized. Additionally, the skilled artisan may select nucleic acids encoding the protein cell surface markers discussed above at page 8 (*i.e.*, CD 34) in order to help identify the particular stage of differentiation of a given stem cell population and to identify agents that are involved in promoting such differentiation. The skilled artisan will be able to optimize the number and particular nucleic acids for a given purpose, i.e., screening for modulating agents, identifying activated stem cells, etc.

In general, nucleic acid fragments comprising at least one of the sequences or part of one of the sequences of Table 2 can be used as probes to screen nucleic acid samples from cell populations in hybridization assays. Alternatively, nucleic acid fragments derived from the identified genes in Table 3 which correspond to the sequences of Table 2 may be employed as probes. To ensure specificity of a hybridization assay using probe derived from the sequences presented in Table 2 or the genes of Table 3, it is preferable to design probes which hybridize only with target nucleic acid under conditions of high stringency. Only highly complementary nucleic acid hybrids form under conditions of high stringency. Accordingly, the stringency of the assay conditions determines the amount of complementarity which should exist between two nucleic acid strands in order to form a hybrid. Stringency should be chosen to maximize the difference in stability between the probe:target hybrid and potential probe:non-target hybrids.

Probes may be designed from the sequences of Table 2 or the genes of Table 3 through methods known in the art. For instance, the G+C content of the probe and the probe length can affect probe binding to its target sequence. Methods to optimize probe specificity are commonly available in Sambrook *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Approach,* Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY, 1989) or Ausubel *et al.* (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,* Greene Publishing Co., NY, 1995). Any available format may be used in designing hybridization assays, including immobilizing the probes to a solid support or immobilizing the cellular test sample nucleic acids to a solid support.

It should be understood that the foregoing discussion and examples merely present a detailed description of certain preferred embodiments. It therefore should be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications and equivalents can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. All documents, patents and references, including provisional patent application 60/056,861, referred to throughout this application are herein incorporated by reference.

What is Claimed Is:

1. A method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population, comprising the steps of:

preparing a first gene expression profile of an undifferentiated stem cell population;

preparing a second gene expression profile of a stem cell population at a defined stage of differentiation;

treating said undifferentiated stem cell population with the agent;

preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated undifferentiated stem cell population;

comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles; and

identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a least one gene in undifferentiated stem cells that is associated with stem cell differentiation.

2. A method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the proliferation of a stem cell population, comprising the steps of:

preparing a first gene expression profile of a non-proliferating stem cell population;

preparing a second gene expression profile of a proliferating stem cell population;

treating the non-proliferating stem cell population with the agent;

preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated stem cell population;

comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles; and

identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a least one gene that is associated with stem cell proliferation.

3. A composition comprising a grouping of nucleic acid molecules that correspond to at least part of the sequences of Table 2 or genes of Table 3 affixed to a solid support.

FIG. 1

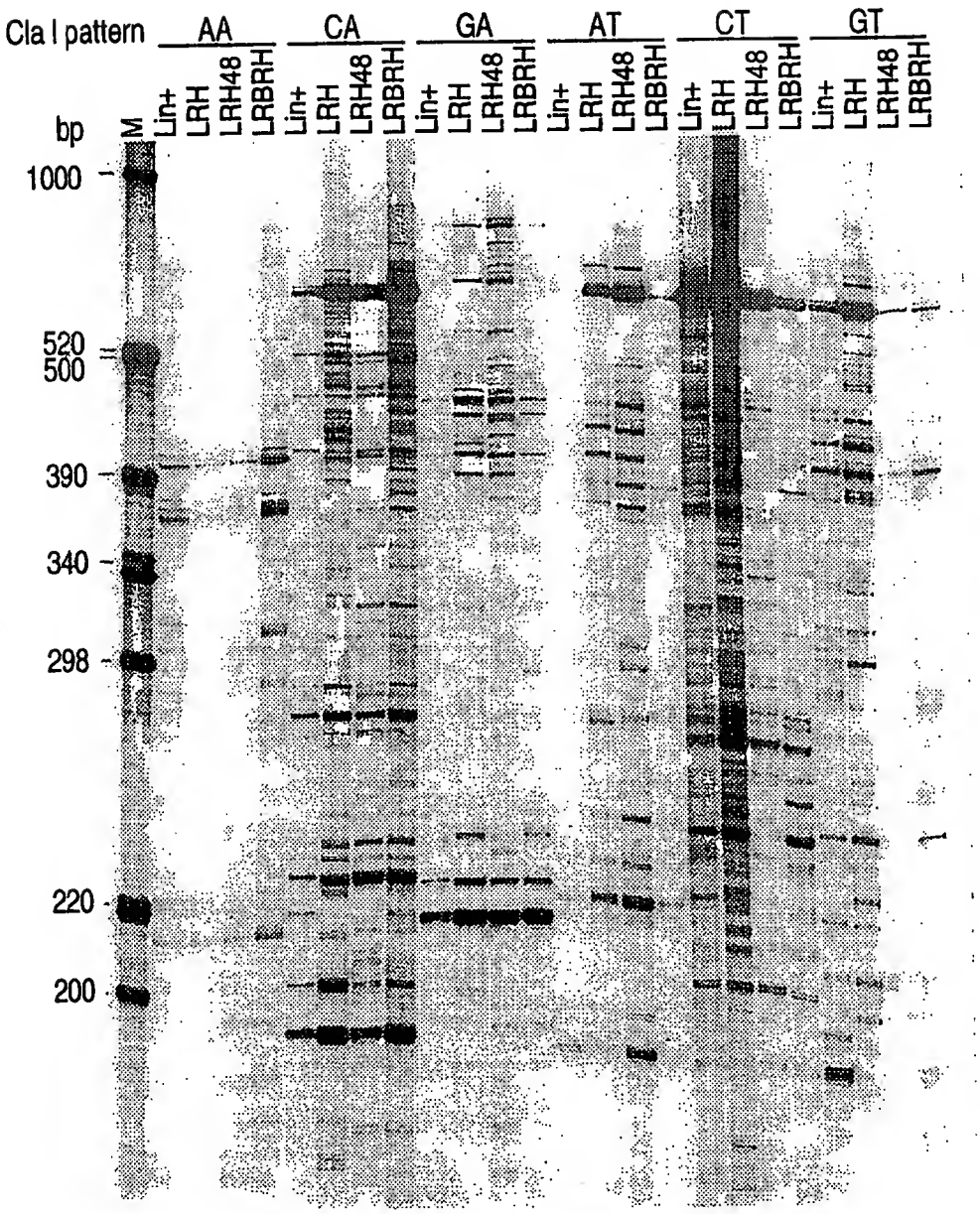
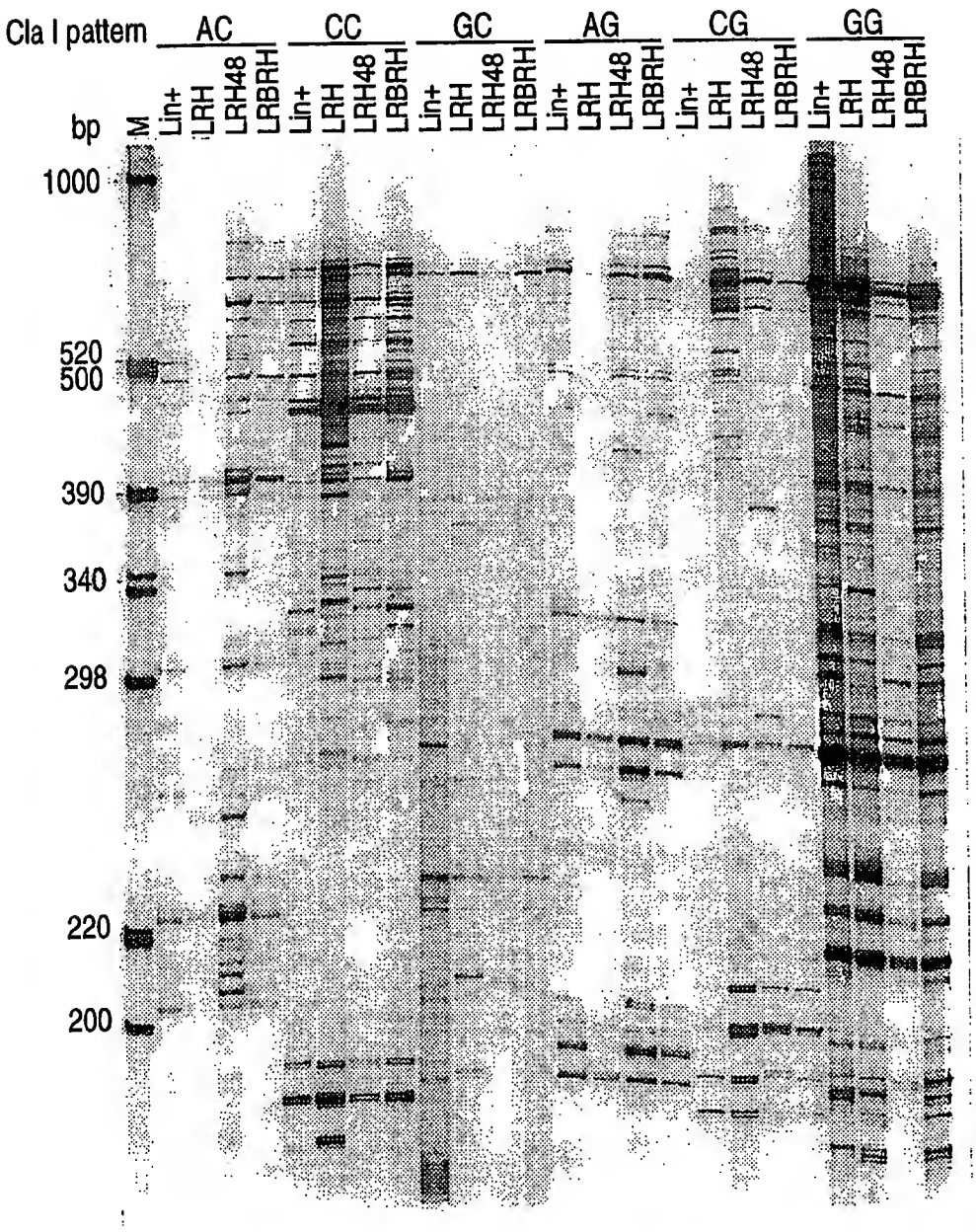

Cla I pattern
AA
CA
GA
AT
CT
GT
bp
M
Lin+
LRH
LRH48
LRBRH
1000
520
500
390
340
298
220
200

FIG. 1 (Cont.)


Cla I pattern
AC
CC
GC
AG
CG
GG
Lin+
LRH
LRH48
LRBRH
bp
M
1000
520
500
390
340
298
220
200

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Yale University

<120> A PROCESS TO STUDY CHANGES IN GENE EXPRESSION IN STEM CELLS

<130> 44574-5014-WO

<140> PCT/US98/17283
<141> 1998-08-21

<160> 93

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

<210> 1
<211> 178
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 1
tttaattagc gctctatata cattgcggaa cttcccccga ctgcagcagt ttgactttgg 60
cacaacatca agttccattt cttttggaca ttggattctg ttttganagt atgtatgccc 120
caaagcattt tcagtgtcat caggattagt tgggcccatt cacagtaatt cananatc 178

<210> 2
<211> 148
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 2
tagaatacct ggatggcttc tcttgtccac ccgatctccc gtgttaccaa tgtgtatggt 60
ctccttctcc cgaaagtgta cttaatcttt gctttctttg cacaatgtct ttggttgcaa 120
gtcataagcc tgaggcaaat aaaattcc 148

<210> 3
<211> 203
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 3
gatctggcta gacagttatt ctgaactatg gcttcaagat gaacaagaca agcctaaaag 60
gatggagaga ggcaatggag ataatgtttt ggaggaagta tgtcactcaa gcatgaactc 120
tgtttattta gaaatgagat tccatatatg tggtacatgt ggaaagaatc taaaaagtcc 180
tttaaatttt ttcattccaa aag 203

<210> 4
<211> 336
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)

<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 4
ctnnannagc actcttcttg gccagacctc tgtccaaggc tcattagaaa gctggggttn 60
tgtncacgtn acnnacttna tcnaaactnt tgctgtnttg gcataagttg tgtntctgga 120
ctgtnntgta ttcccctcta gacaaaggan caacnnaaaa gtnnttgcnn nctttnccag 180
aacatnctca aagcctntga tggaggagca caaggaccct gtctgctgag ggcccatggn 240
tcctctcagg ggtttctncc caccnaggca gtgccttcat tngctagtng tncagttact 300
tgtagnttat ctttnaataa atttnaataa aancta 336

<210> 5
<211> 113
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 5
ctagattgtg tggtttgcct cattgtgcta tttgcgcact ttccttccct gaagaaatan 60
ctgtgaanct tctttctgtt cagtcctaan attcnaaata nagtgagact atg 113

<210> 6
<211> 164
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 6
ctcaagnacg ggccaggtaa gggcctttaa cacaactaaa tcaaggtgtg cttnnctccg 60
ggttctatgc aagcaaggca tacacactgc actctcncnc tcnctaaact ggaaangtac 120
agtngcaggg ctggtttcag acnacgtgat gcntgtttac aaac 164

<210> 7
<211> 141
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 7
tttttattca atatattaaa tatattaatc agaaaagtca catcctataa atccaggaaa 60
atacacaaat ataaatcaga atctgtcaat caccttcttg agtgacagtt atgtacacat 120
ggaaggagag cggaagagat c 141

<210> 8
<211> 224
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 8
cgatatacac catcggtctg gggccaacgc taatactact tggtgctgcc aattgaattc 60
tggtttgctg tgaatctcta tcaacaagag tatcatttgt gaatgcttta atttattgag 120
aaagaacaag aagatgatgg atacattgat acatttgcgc agccttgcag cctgactcaa 180

ttctgctgtt catcagtttt aatgtccttt ctgtgtcata cgtg 224

<210> 9
<211> 210
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 9
gatctttttt ccttcactta ttgctgaaac caagngcaca attcccatta agngaaggat 60
ctctgtgctg taaactaaac aaattgtgca ttttttctgg ggccattgtt tttggtttat 120
tttgttattt tgttttgttt ttgttttttt ggtttcattt tgttttgggt tggtccaatt 180
ttaaaaggaa atactacaat aaaaatgtta 210

<210> 10
<211> 163
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 10
gatctgattt gctagttctt cctggtagag ttataaatgg aaagattaca ctatctgatt 60
aatagtttct tcatactctg catataattt gtggctgcag aatattgtaa tttgttgcac 120
actatgtaac aaaactgaag atatgtttaa taaatattgt act 163

<210> 11
<211> 176
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 11
gcgatgttct tctactcaca actcacgttg gtggcctggg cctgaacttg actggagctg 60
acactgtggt gtttgtggag catgactgga accctatgcg agatctgcag gccatggacc 120
gggcccatcg tattgggcag aaacgtgtgg ttaatgtcta ccggttgata accaga 176

<210> 12
<211> 123
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 12
gatctggaag ggaatgtcca aagagaagaa ggaggagtgg gaccgcaagg ctgaggatgc 60
taggagggag tatgagaaag ccatgaaaga gtatgaagga ggaagagggg actcatctaa 120
aag 123

<210> 13
<211> 196
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 13
gatcttcgac acagagaagg agaaatacga gattacagag cagcgaaagg ctgaccagaa 60
agctgtggat ttgcagattt tgccaaagat taaagctgtt cctcagctcc agggctacct 120
gcgctctcag ttttccctga caaacgggat gtatcctcac aaactggtct tctaaattgt 180
taacctaatt aaacag 196

<210> 14

<211> 225
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 14
actcaatctc ttcaaactct ttatactggn ctatnatnag nggggatgtg ncaanatnga 60
cnctggtggt gtatgaaaga aaagntcnat ggacntnggc atnccaagat tgaattcacc 120
tgcttcctac gatgtgtgaa actgctaata gcaaaatatc tctanggtta tgangagtac 180
tgtcgttctg caaatattca cttcanaact anncaccacg ttnaa 225

<210> 15
<211> 244
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 15
ctagataatc ccttactgag tctttcttcn caggtgattc anttgagttg acaattannn 60
ctaagaattc aatggactan tgaggtgcct cagcagntaa tagcanttgc tgttcttcca 120
gaggaccaga gttcagtttc tcatcccaag ttgggctgct cgtnagtgtc ggtaantcca 180
gcttcagggg cttgaattta tactgaccat gggcacctgt accccaacac anacacatac 240
acat 244

<210> 16
<211> 233
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 16
ctagaagtta atcctgtnaa gcatggtaag aatancattc tcaanatctt gagttaanaa 60
agatcttgga ggnggctggn gagatggctc antggttaag ancnctgact gctcttccag 120
aggtcctgan ttcaattccc ancaaccaca tggtggntca caaccanctg taatgatacc 180
tgatgccatc ntccgtggtg tatctgaana canctacagt gacagctaca ncg 233

<210> 17
<211> 260
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 17
ggattttatt ctaggcttgg ccagatacag gttggcatcc taggggagga agataacaat 60
gtcataggtg aatttgttag gagaggcaag acatgggaaa tcattgattt cttcagattt 120
ctttaaagca aattagaaga taaatgtcta aaagagatac acttaaaaaa tggtgaaact 180
ataacccctt aaggagagcc agatgtggca ggagccaggt ctgaaaatgg tagctgaagt 240

aagcagacca gcgtaagatc 260

<210> 18
<211> 154
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 18
cgatgagtca gagaggaagt ggacagtgcg ttattcatta cagcaaagga tttcgttggc 60
atcaaaatct aagtttgttt tacaaagatt gtttttagta ctaagctgcc ttggcagttt 120
gcatttttga gccaaacaaa aatatattat tttc 154

<210> 19
<211> 340
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 19
cgattcaatt gtataaatga ttataatttc tttcatggaa gcatgatcct tctgattaag 60
aactgtaccc catattttat gctggttgtc tgcaagcttg tgcgatgatg ttatgttcat 120
gttaatccta tttgtaaaat gaagtgttcc tgaccttatg ttaaaaagag agaagtaaat 180
aacagacatt attcagttat tttgtccttt atcgaaaaac cagatttcat ttttcctttt 240
tgtttgtgat ctcatttgga aataattggc aagttgaggt actttcttcc catgctttgt 300
acaatataaa ctgttatgcc tttcagtgcg ttactgtggg 340

<210> 20
<211> 277
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 20
ctagaggtgg gaactggctc cactccacac agcagccagt tagttagtga cggtcagctg 60
catgcagggg aatgaaggac tcggagagaa cgttctgtgc tatgtgtgtt ccatagagat 120
taaaaaggag gcctggagcc gagcatggtg gtgcacgcct ttaatcccag cacttgggag 180
gcagagtcag gtggatttct gagttcattg ccagcctggt ctacagagtg aattccagga 240
caggcagggc tacacagaga aaccctgtct caaaaaa 277

<210> 21
<211> 66
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 21
ctagaatttg cagtagcatt aattcaagcc tacgtattca ccctcctagt aagcctatat 60
ctacat 66

<210> 22
<211> 121
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 22
ctagacataa gatattgtac ataaaganaa tttttttttgc ctttaaatag ataaaagtat 60
ctatcagata aaaatcangt tgtaagttat attgaagaca atttgataca taataaaaga 120
t 121

<210> 23
<211> 127
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 23
ggggagnnnn cnagnaanna gantcgtacg taaanagaan nntggtgcnt ttanatagaa 60
aangtactat canataanaa tcaggttgta agttatattg aagacgnttt gatacataat 120
aaaagat 127

<210> 24
<211> 105
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 24
ctagactgac aaagactttt tgtcaacttg tacaatctga agcaatgtct ggcccacaga 60
cagctgagct gtaaacaaat gtcacatgga aataaatact ttatc 105

<210> 25
<211> 85
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 25
ctctcttgcc acccagatgg ttaggatgat tctgaagatg atgacatccg taagcctgga 60
gaatctgaag aataaactgt accat 85

<210> 26
<211> 85
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 26
ctctcttgcc acccagatgg ttaggatgat tctgaagatg atgacatccg taagcctgga 60
gaatctgaag aataaactgt accat 85

<210> 27
<211> 316
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 27
gatctcggaa tggacccaac tgctcctgct ccaccggcgg ctcctgcact tgcaccagct 60
cctgcgcctg caagaactgc aagtgcacct cctgcaagaa gagctgctgc tcctgctgtc 120
ccgtgggctg ctccaaatgt gcccagggct gtgtctgcaa aggcgccgcg gacaagtgca 180
cgtgctgtgc ctgatgtgac gaacagcgct gccaccacgt gtaaatagta tcggaccaac 240
ccagcgtctt cctatacagt tccaccctgt ttactaaacc cccgttttct accgagtacg 300
tgaataataa aagcct 316

<210> 28
<211> 136
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 28
attcagacga atgagactcc tccacattgg agacaagaga tgcagagagc tcagagaatg 60
agggtgtcaa gtggtgaaag atggatcaaa ggggataaga gtgagttaaa tgaaataaaa 120
gaaaatcaaa ggagcc 136

<210> 29
<211> 243
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 29
ngcnnnnnnn ccagnaggag gagaagatga ctggccagta tcanaatggg ataagatgag 60
gcgcgccctg gagtacacca tctacaacca ggagctcaac gagacgcgcg ctaagctcga 120
cgagctttct gctaancgag aaacnagtgg agagaaatcc ngacaactaa gggatgccca 180
gcaggatgca ngagacaaaa tggaggatat tgagcgccag gttagagaac tgaaaacaat 240
nat 243

<210> 30
<211> 359
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 30
ctcaaggaaa agacagcacc ncgtgcctgg catctgntgn nttagntnat ntnnaantnt 60
cnnntngncc tggcaacggt tcctgaacna attaccactc cttcttgcca gtcnaanagg 120
gtgggaaagt ccgagcctta ngacccagtt tcagttctgg tttcttccct cctgancacc 180
atcggttgtt agttgccttg agttgggaac gtttgcatcg acacctgtaa atgtattcat 240
tctttaattt atgtaaggtt ttntgtnctc aattctttaa gaaatgacaa attttggttt 300
tctactgttc aatgagaaca ttaggcccca gcaacacgtc attgtgtaaa naaataaaa 359

<210> 31
<211> 139
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 31
cgatggctcc atcctggcct cactgtccac cttccagcag atcggctcag caagcaggag 60
taggatgagt ctggcccctc catcgtgcac cgcaaatgct tctaggcgga ctgttttaca 120
ccctttcttt gacaaaacc 139

<210> 32
<211> 354
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)

<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 32
cnnatgctac atgctgnagg atgcctaagg ctgcccccca ccatcccctg gctctgctgn 60
ccggancaaa ttgcttccag atgtgacttt ggaaccttcn cacccctnac ccnaccnntc 120
tcnagaannt cttttattta aaggaggaaa nannacatcc aagaaaangg ggggaggggg 180
gatggaaann cgcatcccct ttctagccag ctgttcccaa aaggtaccct tcctctctgc 240
tgctccccaa acncaaancc cacttcngan cctccaccta aancatcang caagtcacnt 300
acaccctgtt tancccccna ctctctgctt atacccngga acaattnntg ctcg 354

<210> 33
<211> 412
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 33
cgatggtggg gatcttactg gggaagagga aggaccatta gcacaccatc atgatgtcag 60
atgacaaaat ggaagccaag acaccttgaa ggtgactttc taggaaggtc ttaagcatgt 120
aatgtccctt tatcagaggg aaggggacaa actcagggca gccctgtcca ggtagaaata 180
tttttgcccc cctgtctgat gttgatgagg ggtcatacca nccagggaga ccctctggga 240
ggaagctgcc acacacaang actctggaag tatccagatg tgagcccagc cagggtccta 300
tggttccaaa tctgaanaaa aggtttttca cacactcctt gctttctgct aagataanaa 360
aggcgtcact ctgccagagt gtgacttttt acagattaaa taaagctgtt at 412

<210> 34
<211> 239
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 34
gatctactcc attcccctgg aaatcatgca gggcaccggg ggtgagctgt ttgatcacat 60
tgtctcctgc atctccgact tcctggacta catggggatc aaaggccccg gatgcctctg 120
ggcttcacct tctcgtttcc ctgcaagcag acgagcctat attgcggaat cttgatcacg 180
tggacaaagg gattcaaagc caccgactgt gtgggtcacn atgtanccac tttactgag 239

<210> 35
<211> 93
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 35
gatctgagtt cgaggccagc ctggtctaca gagtgagttc caggncagcc aggnctacac 60

agagaaaccc tgtctcgaaa aaacagaaag aga 93

<210> 36
<211> 130
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 36
ctttcattaa aaagaaacca ggggctggan agatggctca gtggttaaga gcaccaactg 60
ctcttcccga aggtcctaag ttcaaatccc agcaaccaca tggtggctaa caaccactcg 120
taatgagatc 130

<210> 37
<211> 234
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 37
atcgcntggc tctcctgngg cctggcntac gacnngaaaa ggagtgtcca cggctgctgt 60
cgnggccacg attaattaaa actgaagtac cgaggntncc ccagngncng antgtggggt 120
cnngccnttc ntgntccaca anccaacttg gcagacgctt actgtnctgt caactntcnn 180
nngaataccn ccacccncat gctaaaatga tgactgacgt taanccatgc tggt 234

<210> 38
<211> 251
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 38
cgatgacaaa ggagtcctga ggcagattac tctgaatgac cttcctgtcg gaagatcagt 60
ggacgagaca ctgcgtttgg ttcaagcctt ccagtacact gacaagcatg gagaagtctg 120
ccctgctggc tggaaacctg gtagtgaaac aataatccca gatccagctg gaaaactgaa 180
gtatttcgac aagctaaact gaaaagtact tcagttatga tgtttggacc ttctcaataa 240
aggtcattgt g 251

<210> 39
<211> 179
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 39
cgatgctgaa taagctcctc aaaaagtggt aaatttaacc ttttnaaaaa acaagctttc 60
tctgtacagc tctggctgtt ttgttctgga atacattctg tagaattgtc tggcctctaa 120

cttggagatc caactccctc tgcctcttga gtgctgggat taatggcatg tgacactgt 179

<210> 40
<211> 219
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 40
cgatgacctc atgccggccc agaagtgaag cctggccctc gccaccatca ggctgccgct 60
tcctaactta ttaaccgggc agtgcccgcc atgcatcctt gangtttgcc gcctggcggc 120
tgagccctta gcctcgctgt agagacttct gtcgccctgg gtagagttta tttttttgat 180
ggntaanctg ttgctgacac tgaaaataan ctagggttt 219

<210> 41
<211> 303
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 41
cgatcaatga aaagatgacg agtttctttc aaatgggcag ttactccctg ataacttcat 60
agctgcctgc acagagaaga aaatccctgt tgtgtttaga ctacaagagg gttatgatca 120
tagctactac ttcattgcaa ctttcatcgc tgaccacatc agacaccatg ctaagtacct 180
gaatgcatga naagcctcag ccaagagaat ctcatcagga ggccggaagg gaatcaacag 240
gagtgctgac ttcctcgcag aagatcatgc tcctgcagct gaatcgcttt tctgaataaa 300
tat 303

<210> 42
<211> 460
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 42
cgatgtntac ttcattgcca ccctgtcant cctctggaag gtgtccgtca tcaccttggt 60
cagctgtctc cccctctatg tcctcaagta cctgcggaga cggttctccc cacccagcta 120
ctcgaagctc acttcctaag ctgcagggct gcctcgggca gggcctccgg cctccggcgc 180
tctcccagga ggaggtcaag ttccacacgc acgagccgcc tctgctggac ggtgcagtca 240
tggctggcac atgaggcttc gctgaggcga cactgggcac ctaatgggga tggaacattg 300
gtggaaccgg agggagggac ctgagagctg tacctatcag aaccttgggt gctaagctgt 360
gctgaggggg aagacgtggg accggatggc ccgtctgagg tttgtggggt cactgtgcaa 420
gcttccttat ggtttgaacc tcttgtcatg tgataaaagt 460

<210> 43
<211> 120

<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 43
cgatttacgt atttgactga aatgaaagtt ccactaaacg gtatttgctc ttgtgatatg 60
tggcacattg tgatattttc ttagtctgtt ctgtttcatt taaaaaataa aactgctgat 120

<210> 44
<211> 132
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 44
ccgatgtncg ataatagtaa ataccttaat tanttaaata attcattgna ttgtttcaga 60
gacgtttgga aattactgta tacatttaca acctaatgac ttttgtattt tatttttcaa 120
aanaaaagct ta 132

<210> 45
<211> 240
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 45
cnttngnnnn tccntncatc ncngcngtnt gagtcccncc caannagtcc atccaananc 60
canngcatnn cagctttatc atgacaacaa antggagnaa gaagaagatg agtttcggcc 120
actgttgagg caaatcnntg nnnantcnta atanacacct ggtccgctca tccttcaacg 180
ttgttntnta naanttacct cccagtagaa angctagcaa ntttnacctg ccacnggttn 240

<210> 46
<211> 126
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 46
cgatcagatg tcacgcggga cacancnccg ccncagtnaa tggnaatata tttgcatgtt 60
accccaaatt ancttctntg catngaacat angtangtgt ctttggggac acgtgtgttc 120
tactac 126

<210> 47
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 47
cgatttacaa atgaacaanc aagattacat atantgaaaa tccacgcagg acctattaca 60
nagcatggtg aaatagatta tgaagcaatt gtaaagcttt cagatggctt taatggagca 120
tgacctgaca aatgtttgta ctgaagcagg tatgtttgca attcgtgccg atcatgattt 180
tgtanttcag gaagacttca tgaaagcagt cangaangtg gctgactcca agaagctgga 240
gtccaagctg gactacaaac ctgtgtgatt cactannagg gtttggtggc tgcatgacag 300
acattggttt aatgtanact taacngttan ngaaactaat gtanntattg gcaatganct 360
tattanaagt gaatanacat gtg 383

<210> 48
<211> 255
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 48
cgatgttttt aattaagaag aaattcactt tctcattacc tatgaatctg tgccagggca 60
ggtgattttt gagtatgaga actttgtcct ctccacagtt gtcacaaaaa tggttccttc 120
tcattgaact attgtggcat gctaattaag aagtgagtga ccacttggga ggcagaggca 180
ggtggatttc tgagtttgag gccagcctgg tctacaaagt gagttctaag acagccaggg 240
ctatacagag aaacc 255

<210> 49
<211> 243
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 49
ccaagnaata tggtctaatc aaaggtcgtc tgtctgcttt tgattgtcta catcacagca 60
atccctggga atttctatcc attttaaatg cngccgcttt catctgttta gccagcacac 120
ccaatggttt cactaactag cccagttgac cttttggaag tttgagcctt gagcaccttc 180
aacaaaattg agcactctga ttaggatatc cactttgcaa ataaaaccaa atgttttgtc 240
aac 243

<210> 50
<211> 358
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 50
cgatgagggg aagatgacct gggccgggga ggccatccct tatccaagat cacagggaat 60
tctgggaaga ggttggcctg tggcatcatt gcacgctctg ccggcctttt ccagaacccc 120
aagcagatct gctcctgtga tggcctcact atctgggagg agcgaggccg gcccattgcc 180
ggtcaaggcc gaaaggactc agcccaaccc ccagctcacc tctaaacaga gcctcatgtc 240

aggttatttg gtcctcgtag ctgaacatct tcttgcagag ggagctgcng gcccttgctt 300
gtacaggcct aagtacaggg cagataagtg ctgtagcctg aacaaattaa attgttac 358

<210> 51
<211> 355
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 51
cgattagctg nggtctctag ganatactcg tcactatatg agctcaggan gccagctctt 60
agtagctctg aancaggtga agaatcctcc tctgaggaaa cagactggga ggaagaagca 120
gcccattacc agccagctaa ttggtcaaga aaaaagccaa aagcngctgg cgaaagtcag 180
cgtactgttc aacctcccgg cagtcggttt caaggtccgc cctatgcgga gccccgccc 240
tgcgtagtgc gtcagcaatg cgcagagggg caatgcgcag agaggtgcgc agaggggcag 300
tgcgcagaga ggtgcgcaga gaggcagtgc gcagagaggc agtgcgcaga ctcat 355

<210> 52
<211> 213
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 52
cgatttctaa atcagtctcg cctgtgctag gatgaccggt aatgagcctg tttaaaataa 60
gacttaaaag tgtcgtgcgt tggccgggcg gtaggggcgc atgcctttaa tttcataact 120
tggaggtaga gacaggcgga tctttgtgag ttcaaggtca gcctggtgta cagagtgact 180
tccagaacag ccagggctgt taaacagaga aac 213

<210> 53
<211> 113
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 53
ttgttttgtt nttcagatag ggtcttacat atcccatgct ggtctcaaac tcacattatg 60
catgcgggga aagccattta ctgactgata tacccctggc cctaagatag atc 113

<210> 54
<211> 108
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 54
cgatcgtcgt tctggtaaga agctggaaga tggccccaag ttcctgaagt ctggccattt 60
aagtttaata gtaaaagact ggttaatgat aacaatgcat cgtaaaac 108

<210> 55
<211> 257
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 55
cgatcgtcgt tctgagtaan aagctggaan anggccccaa gttcctgnng tctggcgatg 60
ctgccattta agttnannag ananaagact ggctnatgat aacaatgcan cntaaaacct 120
tcaggnaggn aacgaatgtt gtggaccatt ttttntgngt gtggcagttt naagttatna 180
agntttcaaa ancantactt nttaanggga acaacttgac ccatcanctg tcacagaatn 240
ttgangacca ttaacac 257

<210> 56
<211> 151
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 56
nctacgatca tctagatcta ctagacctac nacnagacca tgggccaaan atggtcgacc 60
tgcaaacttg caaggtttat tttanataca cattatggcg ttttatnttt tgtaattcta 120
agttgtaatt cagcttttaa caaatctttt t 151

<210> 57
<211> 152
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 57
ccaagnanat cnagactact agacctacta cnagaccatn ggncaaacat ggtcgaccnn 60
caaacgnata ngtatatttn anatacacan anatagcgtt ntatgtctng taattctaag 120
tngtanatca nctattanca aaatctttnt tt 152

<210> 58
<211> 188
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 58
cgatggaagt tctgctgagc ccttctgacg taaccctggc natggctaac actgtccttc 60
ctgcaatgtt cntggtggac acancttctc tgganatacc ctgaangtgg cacgccctgt 120
tccagcccac ctggtgtgca ctttttgccc tctttacctc attantaaat gttttcntgc 180

tcctaatg 188

<210> 59
<211> 136
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 59
ctnagnaagg anctgtactt cgtattgcaa ggcagtctct tgtgtcttct tagagtgtct 60
tccccatgca cagcctcagt ttggagcact agtttataat gtttattaca atttttaata 120
aattgantag gtagta 136

<210> 60
<211> 365
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 60
tcntcnttct ggtaagaact ggaatatggc cccaagttcc tgaagtctgg cgatgctgcc 60
attgttgata tggtccctgg caancccatg tgtgttgaga gcttctctga ctaccctcca 120
cttggtcgct ttgctgttcg tgacatgagg cagacagttg ctgtgggtgt catcaaagct 180
gtggacaaaa angctgctgg agctggcnaa gtcaccaagt ctgcccanaa agctcagaag 240
gctaaatgaa tattacccct aacanctgcc accncantct taatcagtgg tggaagaacg 300
gtctcagaac tgttngtctc aantggccat ttaagtttaa tantaaaaga ctggttaatg 360
ataac 365

<210> 61
<211> 357
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 61
cgatcntcgt tctggtaaga nncnggaaca tggccccaag ttccngannt ctggcgangc 60
ngccantgtt gatatggtcc ctggcaagcc catgtgtntt gagagcttca cnnacnaccc 120
tccanttggt cgctttgctg ttcgtgacat gaggcagaca gttgctgtgg gtgtcancaa 180
anctgtggac aananggctg ctggagctgg caagntcacc aantctgccc agaaagctca 240
gaatgctaaa tnaatattac ccctaanacc tgccacccca gtcntaatca gtggtggaat 300
aacngtctca gaactgtttg tcncaattgg ccanttangt ttaatnatac aagactg 357

<210> 62
<211> 305
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 62
gnnnnnnnnn nncnangaaa aagaggtgaa aaatgcttgg ctctagctga tgacagaaag 60
ctgaaatcca tcgccttccc atccattggc agcggcagga acgggttccc ggaagcagac 120
agcggcccag ctcattctga agtgccatct ccagctacnt tgtctccacg atgtcctcct 180
ccatcaaaac tgtgtacttc atgctttttg acagtgagag cataggtatc tatgtgcagg 240
aaatggccaa gctggacgcc aactaggcca gtgatcccta gagccagcac atgcggtgtc 300
cccca 305

<210> 63
<211> 327
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 63
ctnangaaag ctgctggggc nccctgacat cactcatcac tcactatgct accaattcta 60
tttatttcgg aattacaaga tatcgggaat ctctctgcag gctggactgg caggctgtgg 120
ggtgggcggg acacggctct taacatttnc agagggaaac gcgcanatgt ccaaaagtct 180
aaataaatgc attcagaggt ttntggggtc catggccaag tggagttccc ccncaggggg 240
aggtggggta agtgcctcca ggaaggcagg cagcctgcct tanacttgca ncccggntgt 300
gggaatgaat cattggagta ataaact 327

<210> 64
<211> 271
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 64
cgatgccaat ggcatcctca atgtttctgc tgtagataag agcacaggaa aggagaaagt 60
ctgcaaccct atcattacca agctgtacca gagtgcaggt ggcatgcctg ggggaatgcc 120
tggtggcttc ccaggtggag gagctccccc atctggtggt gcttcttcag gccccaccat 180
tgaagaggtg gattaagtca gtccaagaag aaggtgtagc tttgttccac agggacccaa 240
aacaagtaac atggaataat aaaactattt a 271

<210> 65
<211> 310
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 65
cgatgaagat gaggtcactg cagaggagcc cagtgctgct gttcctgatg agatcccccc 60
tctggaaggc gatgaggatg cctcgcgcat ggaagaggtg gattaaagcc tcctggaaga 120
agccctgccc tctgtatagt atccccgtgg ctcccccagc agccctgacc cacctggatc 180
tctgctcatg tctacaagaa tcttctatcc tgtcctgtgc cttaaggcag gaagatcccc 240
tcccacagaa tagcagggtt gggtgttatg tattgtggtt tttttgtttg ttttattttg 300
ttctaaaatt 310

<210> 66
<211> 579

<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 66
cgatgccaat ggcatcctca atgtttctgc tgtagataag agcacaggaa aggagaacaa 60
gatcaccatc accaatgaca agggccgctt gagtaaggaa gatattgagc gcatggtcca 120
agaagctgag aagtacaagg ctgaggatga gaagcagaga gataaggttt cctccaagaa 180
ctcactggag tcctatgcct tcaacatgaa agcaactgtg gaagatgaga aacttcaagg 240
caagatcaat gatgaggaca aacagaagat tcttgacaag tgcaatgaaa tcatcagctg 300
gctggataag aaccagactg cagagaagga agaatttgag catcagcaga aagaactgga 360
gaaagtctgc aacccctatca ttaccaagct gtaccagagt gcaggtggca tgcctggggg 420
aatgcctggt ggcttcccag gtggaggagc tcccccatct ggtggtgctt cttcaggccc 480
caccattgaa naggtggntt aagtnatcca nnaagaaagg ntnccttttt ttccaaaggg 540
anccaaaaaa gtaanatgga taataaaacc tatttaatt 579

<210> 67
<211> 186
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 67
cgatgccaat agnancccaa ntntctgcng tngataagac acangaaaag agaacaagat 60
caccatcacc aatgacaagg gccgcttgag taaggaagat attgagcgca tggtccaaga 120
tcaatgatga ggacaaacag aagattcttg acaagtgcaa tgaaatcatc agctggctgg 180
ataaga 186

<210> 68
<211> 321
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 68
cgattagcgg aggtctctag gagatactcg tcactagatg agctcaggaa gccagctctt 60
agtagctctg aagcaagtga agaatcctcc tctgaggaaa cagactggga ggaagaagca 120
gcccattacc agccagctaa ttggtcaaga aaaaagccaa aagcggctgg cgaaagtcag 180
cgtactgttc aacctcccgg cagtcggttt caaggtccgc cctatgcgga gcccccgccc 240
tgcgtagtgc gtcagcaatg cgcagagggg caatgcgcag agaggcagtg cgcagagagg 300
cagtgcgcag actcattcat t 321

<210> 69
<211> 321
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 69
cgattagcgg aggtctctag gagatactcg tcactagatg agctcaggaa gccagctctt 60
agtagctctg aagcaagtga agaatcctcc tctgaggaaa cagactggga ggaagaagca 120
gcccattacc agccagctaa ttggtcaaga aaaaagccaa aagcggctgg cgaaagtcag 180
cgtactgttc aacctcccgg cagtcggttt caaggtccgc cctatgcgga gcccccgccc 240

tgcgtagtgc gtcagcaatg cgcagagggg caatgcgcag agaggcagtg cgcagagagg 300
cagtgcgcag actcattcat t 321

<210> 70
<211> 495
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 70
gatctttgta ggcacaaaat gaatcccgca cctggtgacc catgatgctc gtactattcg 60
gtaccctgat cccctcatca aggtgaacga caccattcag attgatttgg agacaggcaa 120
aataactgac ttcatcaagt ttgacactgg gaacctgtgt atggtgactg gaggtgctaa 180
cttgggaaga attggtgtaa tcaccaacag agagagacat cccggctctt ttgatgtggt 240
tcatgtgaaa gatgccaatg gcaacagctt tgccactcgg ctgtccaaca tttttgttat 300
tggcaagggt aacaaaccat ggatctctct tcccagagga aaaggaatcc gcctcaccat 360
tgctgaagag agagacaaga ggcttgcggc caaacagagc agtgggttga aatggtctcc 420
taggagacat gcctggaaag ttgttttgta caacctttcc taggcaacat acattgctag 480
aattaaacag ccatg 495

<210> 71
<211> 136
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 71
cgatcgagag ggcaaaccac ggaaggtggt tggttgcagt tgcgtagtgg ttaaggacta 60
tggcaaagaa tctcaggcca aggatgtcat cgaggaaata cttcaagtgc aagaaataaa 120
taaattttgg ctgatt 136

<210> 72
<211> 140
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 72
attccagatg aggaccacaa gcgactcatt gatttacata gtccttctga gattgttaag 60
cagattactt ccatcagtat tgagccggga gttgaggttg aagtcaccat tgcagatgcc 120
taagacaact gaataaatcg 140

<210> 73
<211> 216
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 73
gatctataca gtcgggaaac gcttcaagga agcaaataac ttcctgtggc ccttcaagtt 60
atcttcccca cgaggtggga tgaagaaaaa gacaactcac tttgtagaag gtggagatgc 120
tggcaacagg gaagaccaga taaacaggct tattagacgg atgaactaag gtgtcaccca 180
ttgtattttt gtaatctggt cagttaataa acagtc 216

<210> 74
<211> 151
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<400> 74
cgatgtggcc aaagtcaata ccctgataag gcccgacgga gagaagaagg cgtatgttcg 60
cttggctcct gattatgatg ccctagatgt tgccaacaag attgggatca tctaaactga 120
gtccagatgg ctaattctaa atatatactt t 151

<210> 75

<211> 90
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 75
gatctggaac catagatgcg agcatcagca acagaataca agaaatggaa gngngaatct 60
caggtgcaga agnttccata gagaacatcg 90

<210> 76
<211> 257
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 76
gcgatgcaaa atccttaata naattcttgc taaccgaatc caagaacaca ttaaagcaat 60
catccatcct gaccaagtag gttttattcc agggatgcng ngatggttta atatatgaaa 120
atccatcaat gtaatccatt ntataaacaa nctcaangac anaaaccaca tgatcatctc 180
gttagntgca gaaaaagcat ttgacaagat ccaacacaca ttcgtgataa nagttttggn 240
aagatcagga attcaag 257

<210> 77
<211> 200
<212> DNA
<213> murine

<220>
<221> variation
<222> (various)
<223> bases designated as "n" at various positions
throughout the sequence may be A, T, C or G

<400> 77
cgatnnaccc gctctacctc accatctctt gctaattcag cctatatacc gccatcttca 60
gcaaacccta aatnaggtat taaagtaagc atcnagaatc anccatactc aacgtnacgt 120
caaggtgtac ccaatgnaat gggaagaaat gggctacatt ttcttatana agaacattnc 180
tataccettt ntgaaactaa 200

<210> 78
<211> 56
<212> DNA
<213> oligo used in gene expression

<400> 78
acgtaatacg actcactata gggcgaattg ggtcgacttt ttttttttt ttttv 56

<210> 79
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> oligo used in gene expression

<400> 79
cttacagcgg ccgcttggac g 21

<210> 80
<211> 15
<212> DNA
<213> oligo used in gene expression

<400> 80
agcggccgct gtaag 15

<210> 81
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> oligo used in gene expression

<400> 81
gcggaattcc gtccaagcgg ccgctgtaag 30

<210> 82
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> adapter oligo

<400> 82
cttacagcgg ccgcttggac g 21

<210> 83
<211> 15
<212> DNA
<213> adapter oligo

<400> 83
gaatgtcgcc ggcga 15

<210> 84
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> adapter oligo

<400> 84
tagcgtccgg cgcagcgacg gccag 25

<210> 85
<211> 29
<212> DNA
<213> adapter oligo

<400> 85
gatcctggcc gtcggctgtc tgtcggcgc 29

<210> 86
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 86
gcggaattcc gtccaagcgg ccgctgtaag 30

<210> 87

<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 87
ctctcaagga tcttaccgct ttttttttt ttttttttat 40

<210> 88
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 88
taataccgcg ccacatagca ttttttttt ttttttttcg 40

<210> 89
<211> 40
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 89
cagggtagac gacgctacgc ttttttttt ttttttttga 40

<210> 90
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 90
tagcgtccgg cgcagcgac 19

<210> 91
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 91
ctctcaagga tctaccgct 19

<210> 92
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 92
cagggtagac gacgctacgc 20

<210> 93
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> primer

<400> 93
taataccgcg ccacatagca 20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17283

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C12Q 1/68; C12N 15/12
US CL : 435/6; 536/23.5
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, Medline, WPIDS
search terms: hematopoietic stem cell, differential display

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	TAGOH et al. Molecular Cloning and Characterization of a Novel Stromal Cell-Derived cDNA Encoding a Protein That Facilitates Gene Activation of Recombination Activating Gene (RAG)-1 in Human Lymphoid Progenitors. Biochem. Biophys Res. Commun. 1996, Vol. 221, pages 744-749, especially page 744.	1, 2
X	MOREB et al. Human A1, a Bcl-2-related gene, is induced in leukemic cells by cytokines as well as differentiating factors. Leukemia. July 1997, Vol. 11, Number 7, pages 998-1004, especially page 998.	1, 2

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 30 NOVEMBER 1998	Date of mailing of the international search report 24 DEC 1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer JOHN S. BRUSCA Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17283

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 3
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

No sequence listing or computer readable form of sequence listing has been supplied, and claim 3 is drawn to specific sequences that therefore cannot be searched.

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

In general, nucleic acid fragments comprising at least one of the sequences or part of one of the sequences of Table 2 can be used as probes to screen nucleic acid samples from cell populations in hybridization assays. Alternatively, nucleic acid fragments derived from the identified genes in Table 3 which correspond to the sequences of Table 2 may be employed as probes. To ensure specificity of a hybridization assay using probe derived from the sequences presented in Table 2 or the genes of Table 3, it is preferable to design probes which hybridize only with target nucleic acid under conditions of high stringency. Only highly complementary nucleic acid hybrids form under conditions of high stringency. Accordingly, the stringency of the assay conditions determines the amount of complementarity which should exist between two nucleic acid strands in order to form a hybrid. Stringency should be chosen to maximize the difference in stability between the probe:target hybrid and potential probe:non-target hybrids.

Probes may be designed from the sequences of Table 2 or the genes of Table 3 through methods known in the art. For instance, the G+C content of the probe and the probe length can affect probe binding to its target sequence. Methods to optimize probe specificity are commonly available in Sambrook *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Approach,* Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY, 1989) or Ausubel *et al.* (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology,* Greene Publishing Co., NY, 1995). Any available format may be used in designing hybridization assays, including immobilizing the probes to a solid support or immobilizing the cellular test sample nucleic acids to a solid support.

It should be understood that the foregoing discussion and examples merely present a detailed description of certain preferred embodiments. It therefore should be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications and equivalents can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. All documents, patents and references, including provisional patent application 60/056,861, referred to throughout this application are herein incorporated by reference.

What is Claimed Is:

1. A method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the differentiation process of a stem cell population, comprising the steps of:

preparing a first gene expression profile of an undifferentiated stem cell population;

preparing a second gene expression profile of a stem cell population at a defined stage of differentiation;

treating said undifferentiated stem cell population with the agent;

preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated undifferentiated stem cell population;

comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles; and

identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a least one gene in undifferentiated stem cells that is associated with stem cell differentiation.

2. A method to identify an agent that modulates the expression of at least one stem cell gene associated with the proliferation of a stem cell population, comprising the steps of:

preparing a first gene expression profile of a non-proliferating stem cell population;

preparing a second gene expression profile of a proliferating stem cell population;

treating the non-proliferating stem cell population with the agent;

preparing a third gene expression profile of the treated stem cell population;

comparing the first, second and third gene expression profiles; and

identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a least one gene that is associated with stem cell proliferation.

3. A composition comprising a grouping of nucleic acid molecules that correspond to at least part of the sequences of Table 2 or genes of Table 3 affixed to a solid support.

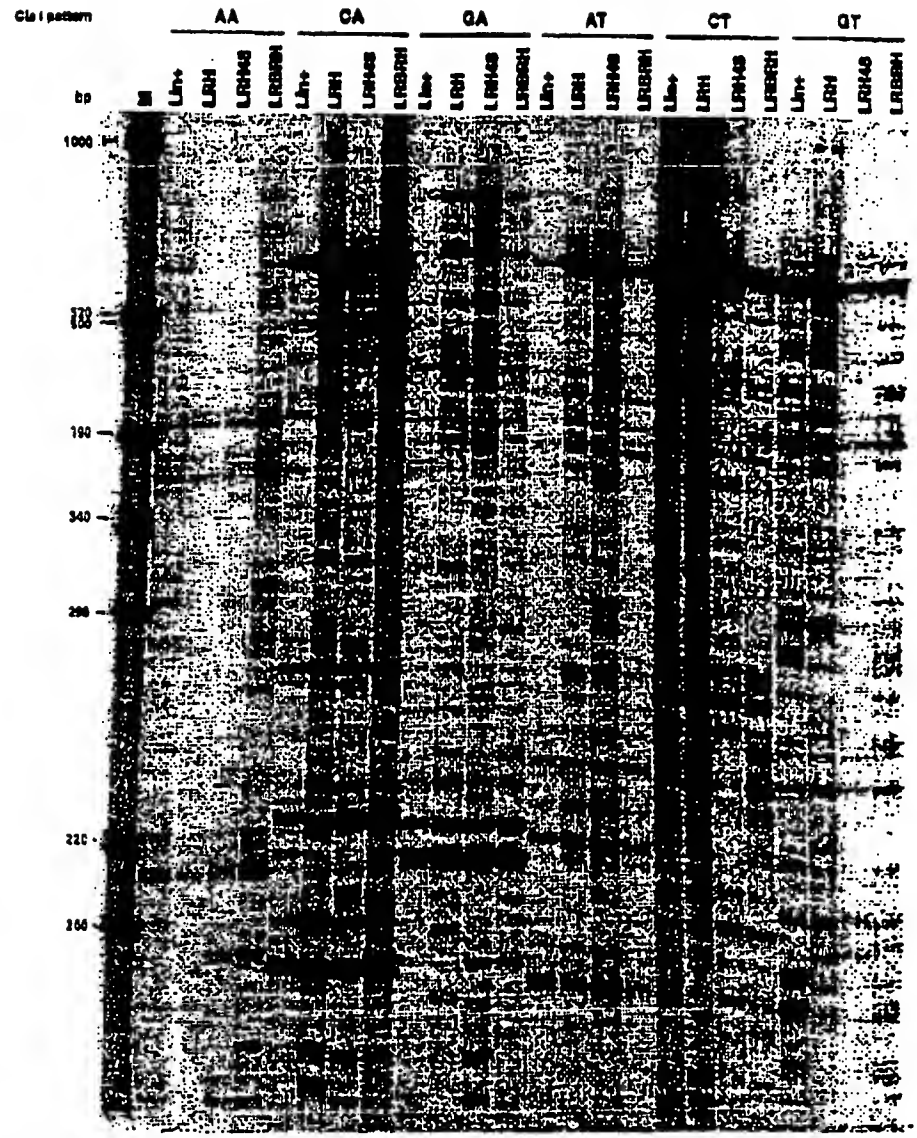


FIG. 1

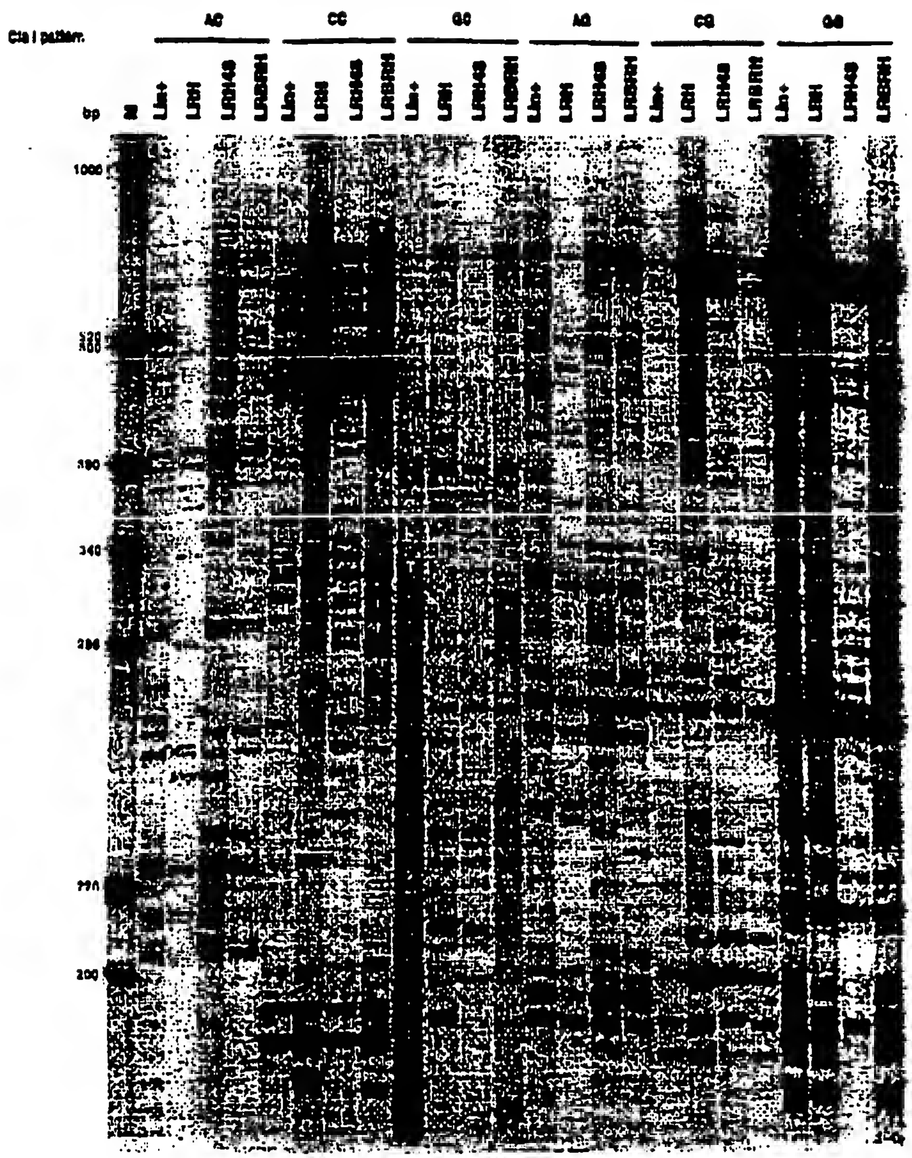


FIG. 1 (Cont.)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17283

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(6) :C12Q 1/68; C12N 15/12
US CL : 435/6; 536/23.5
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 435/6; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
APS, Medline, WPIDS
search terms: hematopoietic stem cell, differential display

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	TAGOH et al. Molecular Cloning and Characterization of a Novel Stromal Cell-Derived cDNA Encoding a Protein That Facilitates Gene Activation of Recombination Activating Gene (RAG)-1 in Human Lymphoid Progenitors. Biochem. Biophys Res. Commun. 1996, Vol. 221, pages 744-749, especially page 744.	1, 2
X	MOREB et al. Human A1, a Bcl-2-related gene, is induced in leukemic cells by cytokines as well as differentiating factors. Leukemia. July 1997, Vol. 11, Number 7, pages 998-1004, especially page 998.	1, 2

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"B"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
30 NOVEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report
24 DEC 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
JOHN S. BRUSCA
Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17283

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 3
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

No sequence listing or computer readable form of sequence listing has been supplied, and claim 3 is drawn to specific sequences that therefore cannot be searched.

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.